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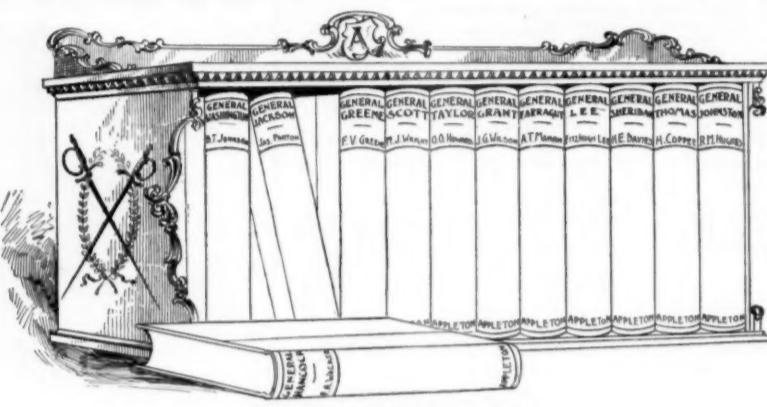
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## 25TH INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

We published in the "Journal" of July 3, July 31 and Aug. 7, some account of the bicycle corps of the 25th Infantry and its recent trip of 1,900.2 miles between Fort Missoula and St. Louis. We have since received an official copy of the report made to the War Department on this trip by the commanding officer, 2d Lieut. James A. Moss, 25th U. S. Inf. The names of the participants were given in the "Journal" of Aug. 7. The report says:

The corps was equipped with Spalding military bicycles furnished with steel rims, tandem spokes, extra heavy side forks and crowns, gear cases, luggage carriers, frame cases, brakes and Christy saddles. They were geared to 68 inches and weighed 32 pounds. The average weight of the bicycles, packed, was about 59 pounds. The heaviest soldier, stripped, weighed 177 pounds, and the lightest 125½ pounds, the average weight being 148½. The oldest man is 39 years of age and the youngest 24; average age 27. The corps was divided into two squads, with the lance corporals as chiefs of squad, and the sergeant as acting 1st sergeant of the detachment. The men, with the exception of five or six, were cyclists of more or less experience. In selecting them their reliability, general physical condition and knowledge of cycling were considered. We did not train in the ordinary acceptance of the word, i. e., regulating the diet, abstinence from tobacco, etc. For about a week, in the morning and in the afternoon, we took walking exercises of an hour or more. From the time the bicycles were received, June 4, to the time we left, June 14, the corps made practice rides on their wheels, gradually increasing the distance from day to day, and starting out nearer noon each succeeding day, in order to get accustomed to the heat. Some of the soldiers were poor riders, one of them having learned to ride about a week before we started for St. Louis. A number of lectures were given on the construction of bicycles, their care, the functions of the various parts and their nomenclature. The cooking utensils consisted of three telescopic frame cases made of light sheet-iron and two tin coffee pots. By means of thumbscrews the frame cases were secured in the diamond of the bicycle and used as ration carriers. When in camp and the rations taken out each case being made of two separate parts, we had six cooking utensils. The coffee pots were cylindrical in shape, measuring 18 inches in length and 9 inches in diameter. They were fastened to the handle bars on the front of the bicycles and a blanket roll carried in each. Every soldier carried one blanket, one shelter tent half and poles, one yard mosquito netting, one bicycle wiping cloth, one handkerchief, one pair drawers, one undershirt, two pairs socks, one knife, fork, spoon, cup, tin plate, toilet paper, toothbrush and powder. Every other man carried one towel, and one cake of soap. Each chief of squad carried one comb, one brush and one box matches. Every soldier, except one, who had a shotgun, carried a rifle, belt, bayonet and fifty rounds of ammunition. I carried a Colt's revolver, belt and twenty rounds of ammunition. The rifles were slung across the back. The uniform consisted of knickerbocker canvas trousers of a dead grass color, blue gingham shirts, and the regulation blouse, campaign hat, legging and shoes. Our ration consisted of field and travel rations of which the following were the components: The field ration: Salt, pepper (black), baking powder, flour, beans, coffee (ground), sugar, bacon, soap. The travel ration: Hard bread, canned beef, baked beans, ground coffee, sugar. Nineteen ration stations were established with an average distance of 100 miles between these. The blanket roll (one blanket, one shelter tent half and poles, one undershirt, one pair drawers, two pairs socks, one handkerchief, toothbrush and powder) was carried on a luggage carrier on front of the handle bars, and weighed about ten pounds. The bacon was cut into small chunks and wrapped in cloth. The coffee, sugar and flour was carried in rubber cloth bags, about 18 inches by 5 inches. All the rations, together with the knife, fork, spoon and tin plate, were carried in the frame cases. The tin cup was fastened either under the seat of the saddle, or on top the blanket roll. As the object of the trip was to test most thoroughly the durability and the practicability of the bicycle as a means of transportation for troops, it was necessary that the route should be long and the geography of the country of such a nature as to afford all possible conditions. By selecting St. Louis as our objective, we had a long route with high and low altitudes, moist and dry climates, up grades and down grades, the mountainous and stony roads of Montana, the hummock earth roads of South Dakota, the sandy roads of Nebraska and the clay roads of Missouri. The Bicycle Corps left Fort Missoula, for St. Louis, 5:30 a. m., Monday, June 14, 1897, and reached the Cottage Hotel, in Forest Park, St. Louis, about 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday, July 24, laying off seven days en route, viz.: one day, June 16, 24 and July 9, 1½ days, June 17 and 18, and the third of a day June 30, July 1, 4, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24. This left 34 days, an average of 55.9 miles per day, and 6.3 miles per hour. The command was delayed 13 hours repairing bicycles, 4-7-60 fixing tires, 117 for lunch and 71½ for other causes. The railroad distance to St. Louis was 1,668 miles, the wagon road distance being 14 per cent. greater. Indeed, the durability, as well as the practicability of the bicycle as a machine for military purposes, was most thoroughly tested under all possible conditions, except that of being under actual fire. The corps went through a veritable campaign, suffering from thirst, hunger, the ill effects of alkali water, cold, heat and loss of sleep. A number of times we went into camp wet, muddy, hungry and tired. On account of the long intervals between a few of the watering points and the great distance between some of our ration stations, together with the desire to thoroughly test the matter, these hardships were unavoidable. In Wyoming, South Dakota, and nearly all

of Nebraska, the water was alkali, and we suffered considerably from its bad effects. For several hundred miles through these States the only water fit to drink had to be gotten from the railroad water tanks.

The first day of the trip was a hard one. At 11:35 we stopped for lunch at a ranch 28 miles from the Fort, intending to resume our ride about 5 o'clock. About 2:30 dark, threatening clouds began to gather in the west, and in a short time a heavy rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning and wind, was upon us. It was, however, of but short duration and when it ceased, we immediately packed our bicycles and rode off as rapidly as possible. For a while we fairly flew through the woods, but the rain was soon upon us again, and for several miles we plodded along in this vicious, gumbo mud. Wet and slushy, we rolled our wheels through weeds and under-brush on the roadside in order to avoid the mud, and then would carry them a few paces and stop for second wind, as it were. Occasionally we would stop and scrape the mud off the tires with our meat knives, or flat pieces of wood. About 3 o'clock the weather began to clear away, and we stopped for an hour's rest, after which the ride, or rather the march, was resumed over the muddy, hilly roads. We passed Clear Water Postoffice about dusk and at 8 p. m. pitched camp at Cottonwood, 54½ miles from Fort Missoula.

On the night of June 14 while in camp at Avon, Mont., it rained in torrents and the following morning it was still raining and threatening so that we waited in camp until 10:35, hoping that the weather would clear up. The command then started out in a drizzle, and rolled our bicycles about 7 miles on the N. P. track, as the wagon road was almost impassable. At 1 p. m., muddy and drenched, the corps went into camp at Elliston, having traveled 9 2-5 miles. Our rations being about to give out, the command started out again at 10 o'clock the next morning in mud and water, for Fort Harrison, the next morning station. Three miles east of Elliston, leaving the N. P. railroad to the left, we took the old Mullan Stage Road, which is now little more than a mere trail full of ruts, stones and dilapidated corduroy bridges. Pushing our wheels up this muddy, slippery grade for several miles, was indeed hard work. About noon the corps reached the summit of the Main Divide of the Rocky Mountains, in an awful sleet storm, with two inches of snow on the ground. So cold was it that we would stop every now and then to strike our hands and rub our ears. The descent on the Atlantic slope was as difficult as the up-grade work on the Pacific side, as the slope is very steep and great exertion was necessary to prevent our bicycles from running away. The stage road is now virtually what may be called a "dry creek," which flows quite freely in rainy weather. The snow and sleet were thawing rapidly, and for several miles we paddled along in the water and slush up to our ankles. At 4:30 p. m. Fort Harrison was reached. The night of June 19 was spent at Recap, Mont., a construction camp between the N. P. railroad track and the Gallatin River, only a hundred yards or so from the railroad. Early the next morning we broke camp, and on account of a high bluff on one side and the river on the other, were compelled to follow the track five miles. New crossings had just been put in and the spaces between them had not yet been filled in. On either side, at the very ends of the crossings, earth, rocks and old ties were piled up. The constant jar of rolling on bicycles over this torn-up track, benumbed our hands and gave us pains in the shoulders. This part of the journey was extremely slow and tiresome. Before reaching Gallatin (five miles from Recap) I had been informed we would strike a good, smooth road, at that point. The road referred to we found to be a blind trail which led us through an old marshy field, where there were myriads of vicious mosquitoes, and thence into the foothills beyond. Following this trail for two hours or more we struck the railroad bridge just west of Logan, and entered the town a few minutes later. Bozeman, the metropolis of the Gallatin Valley, was made by 5:45 that afternoon, and two hours later, 50 miles to our credit, finished the day's work.

On June 23, by 9:55 a. m., the Bicycle Corps had arrived at Billings, Mont., having already traveled 37 miles that day.

After getting our rations at the railroad depot, the corps continued its journey a mile or so further, and then stopped for lunch on the banks of the Yellowstone River. At 1:15 p. m. we started across the Crow Indian Reservation, with a head wind and up a stiff grade. About half an hour later, as the command was leaving the Valley of the Yellowstone and entering the mountains, it began to rain, and continued almost incessantly until the next morning. The soil was a kind of clay-gumbo, and we had an extremely hard time pushing and carrying our bicycles up and down those muddy, sticky mountain sides. Mile after mile we jogged along as best we could over sinuous, hilly trails, stopping again and again to scrape off the caked mud from the choked wheels. About 8 o'clock the bark of a dog indicated that we were not the only human beings in those dreary lonely God-forsaken hills. Fifteen minutes later Pryor Creek was forded, and a little later, we came upon a deserted Indian cabin, in which the night was spent. Our supply of rations being about exhausted, breakfast the next morning consisted of a cup of weak coffee, partially sweetened, and a small piece of burnt bread. At 6:40 o'clock the corps started for Fort Custer, 42 miles away. On account of the gumbo mud, it took about three hours to cover the first six miles. We then struck good roads, and although the grades were many and the wind against us, 3:30 o'clock that afternoon found us at the Fort. The country traveled over during the day was dreary, hilly and uninteresting, with scarcely a sign of civilization.

The ride from the Custer battlefield to Sheridan, Wyo., about 90 miles, was one of the hardest of the whole trip. The greater part of the time the roads were very rough and hilly, and we had to ford the Little Big Horn a number of times.

On June 29, after having ridden somewhat over twenty miles up an almost continuous grade under a broiling sun, we stopped, about 2 p. m., at Gillette, Wyo., for lunch. The next point along the route where water could be obtained, was Moorcroft, 30 miles away. Being told at Gillette that the road to Moorcroft was very good, and slightly down grade, I thought the run could be made easily in four hours; and at 4 o'clock we left Gillette. By 7 o'clock we had covered about sixteen miles, and were bounding along at an eight-mile gait when all at once the clouds began to gather thick and fast, and almost immediately darkness was upon us. The road being entirely unknown, we were compelled to decrease speed considerably, and a few minutes later, one of the soldiers broke his front axle. As we had no extra ones he had to roll his bicycle the whole way to Moorcroft. I then turned the corps over to the Acting 1st Sergeant, and taking with me one cook and two soldiers who had flour, bacon and coffee in their luggage cases, we started out ahead, intending to reach Moorcroft an hour or more before the command and have dinner ready as soon as they arrived. We had not, however, ridden more than four miles before the intense darkness and the condition of the roads forced us to dismount and roll our wheels along. While almost feeling our way along a road, wet and muddy from a rain of the previous day, we walked, and walked and walked, pushing our wheels before us.

About midnight, we struck the B. & M. track. The

night air was damp, chilly and penetrating, and we were cold, hungry and tired. The soldiers tried to make a fire, but could find no wood, and we then stopped for a rest. About half an hour later, the report of a rifle was heard; I had one of the soldiers discharge his piece in reply, and shortly afterwards three soldiers, who had pushed on ahead of the command and lost their way in the darkness came up. We then resumed the march for Moorcroft. It was then about 1 o'clock. Almost exhausted from fatigue, we weakly walked along a mile or two further, when a soldier a few yards behind me exclaimed, "My God, I can't go any further," and stopped, the rest of the party continuing. It now began to grow lighter, and I was so tired and sleepy that the horizon appeared like a clothes line just about to strike me above the eyes. Three or four times within an interval of twenty minutes I threw my hand out at this imaginary clothes line—I was really sleeping on my feet. About 2 o'clock I was completely overcome from sheer exhaustion, and lay down on the wet mountain side, with a shelter tent half under me, and a blanket over me. I woke up about 4 o'clock and beheld about a mile off a small, red building—Moorcroft. My body had made an impression in the soft, muddy mountain side, and the shelter tent half was saturated with moisture. It took us almost an hour to travel this mile, through gumbo mud and water. The corps laid over at Moorcroft until 2:15 that afternoon.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the morning of July 5, we struck the sand hills of Nebraska. An hour or two later, when about 9 miles from Alliance, I was overcome from the effects of alkali water, and taken back to town. For the next four days the corps was in command of Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy.

This part of the trip was a real nightmare. It was impossible to make any headway by following the wagon road in loose sand ankle deep, and the corps thereafter followed the railroad track for 170 miles, before they got out of the sand. By almost superhuman efforts this distance was covered in 4½ days, averaging 37.7 miles per day. The alkali water was abominable and the heat terrific. On July 7 the thermometer registered 110 degrees in the shade, and over half of the corps were sick, two soldiers having their feet badly blistered from the burning sand.

Of the twenty soldiers who left Fort Missoula, nineteen reached St. Louis in good health. Pvt. Eugene Jones, Co. H, who claimed to be ill and unable to ride, was sent back to Fort Missoula from St. Joe, Mo. I have every reason to believe this soldier was merely feigning illness, thinking I would send him the rest of the way to St. Louis by rail. As he had given me trouble on several occasions, I thought it would be best for the public service to send him back to his station.

Just before leaving Fort Missoula and again three days after reaching St. Louis, the soldiers were weighed and measured. Sixteen gained in chest expansion, the greatest individual gain being 3 inches, and the smallest ¼ inch, the average gain being 1.16 inches; three neither gained nor lost. Four increased in right bicep measurements—maximum increase ¾ inch; minimum ¼ inch. Nine lost—maximum loss 1½ inches; minimum, ¼ inch. Five neither increased nor decreased. Ten gained in right leg measurements; maximum gain 1 inch; minimum ¼ inch. Four lost; maximum loss, 1 inch; minimum ¼ inch. Five neither lost nor gained. Fourteen gained in weight; maximum gain 9 pounds; minimum 2 pounds. Five lost; maximum loss 6 pounds; minimum, 1 pound.

We had quite a number of breakages, frames, spokes, handle bars, balls, etc., etc., most of them, however, being due to bad riding and not poor machines. They were nearly altogether confined to four or five men, while the rest of the corps went through with few or no mishaps. The cyclist mechanic, Pvt. Findley, who is a fine rider, rode a wheel ten or fifteen pounds heavier than any other in the command, and had only one breakage on the whole trip, which was repaired in four or five minutes. Several of the heaviest wheels (which were ridden by careful riders), stood the trip with only two or three minor accidents.

The front crowns, front axles and pedals were the parts that gave the most trouble. Had the corps consisted altogether of good, experienced riders, there is no doubt whatever in my mind but that the number of breakages would have been reduced at least 50 per cent.; they would have amounted to a mere trifle.

Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., who were very anxious to have their wheels undergo a service test, and with this end in view, furnished the bicycles used, also supplied us with a complete outfit of luggage carriers, cooking utensils, frame cases, repairing tools, extra parts, etc. In all my dealings with them they were exceedingly reliable, generous and courteous, and it now affords me much pleasure to be able to state to the War Department that their wheels stood the extraordinarily severe test to which they were subjected extremely well, and are without question fine machines.

Two or three tires wore out completely, and were replaced by Goodrich tandem tires. Two or three times tires tore or burst or got such large punctures that we did not delay in repairing them, but threw them away and put on new ones. Of the eight different makes used the Goodrich tandem gave the best satisfaction, while the League Hose Pipe, the Spalding and Pepper and the Monarch did good service. The "Hazeltine" does not possess sufficient resiliency, and was punctured about as easily as any of the other pneumatic tires used. The "Beebe" is virtually a puncture-proof tire—that is, it is very hard to puncture and when punctured can be ridden without air, the riding being done on springs in the fabric of the tires. However, it lacks resiliency and is a very hard riding tire. The "Vim" tires used wore out quicker than any of the others and were easily punctured.

So mountainous and hilly was the entire route from Fort Missoula to St. Louis that we did not at any time ride more than seven miles without having to dismount on account of a mountain or a hill. Some of the roads were about as good dirt roads as could be found anywhere in the United States, while others were a disgrace to civilization. As a rule we found the roads an index to the people of the communities through which we passed. Where the roads were properly graded and well worked, the inhabitants were well informed, used modern farming implements, had fine windmills and other conveniences. On the other hand, where the roads were in a bad condition and evidently much neglected, the people were narrow-minded, devoid of any knowledge of the topography of the country, and behind the times in everything.

The bicycle will, I think, do more to solve the good roads question in this country than all other factors combined. Indeed, the "T. A. W." colors that flew from my handle bars were the messenger of the deliverance from bad roads.

The carrying of the sick would have been a very serious question but for the railroad. Several times soldiers who were too sick to continue were put on the train and sent as far as a hundred miles ahead. In times of actual warfare, this question, however, would be of minor importance when it is considered: (1) The probability of sickness could be greatly diminished by selecting men of fine physique and excellent health; (2) The use of the bicycle would be confined to courier work, rapid reconnaissances, scouting duty, etc., and movements where

speed rather than numbers is required; and that a bicycle corps would hardly ever get more than two or three hundred miles from the main body—over fair roads only three of four days' ride.

Although a few of the soldiers were very careless in handling their wheels, taken as a whole they stood the trials and tribulations of the trip exceedingly well. Some of our experience, especially while in the sand hills of Nebraska, tested to the utmost not only their physical endurance, but also their moral courage and disposition, and I wish to commend them for the spirit, pluck and fine soldierly qualities they displayed.

I wish to command, through the War Department, Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy for the assistance he gave me outside of his professional services. On account of sickness and other causes, I several times turned the command over to him, and he discharged his duties both as physician and as commander with a zeal, earnestness and judgment worthy of the highest praise.

#### POINTS LEARNED FROM THE TRIP.

1. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that all the members of a bicycle corps should be experienced, intelligent men, who thoroughly understand, and can take good care of their machines. Had I to make the same trip again I would not, for a moment, think of taking a single man who had not had at least three years' experience in cycling.

2. A bicycle corps should have a good cyclist mechanic, and a complete set of repairing tools.

3. A corps of cyclists should be armed with carbines, which should be carried on the bicycle itself.

4. Only when in clay or gumbo mud or in ascending or descending grades steeper than 45 degrees did we find our wheels to be a hindrance; at other times when we could not ride, the wheel was a great aid, as it was much easier to roll our loads on our bicycles than to carry them on our persons.

5. Everything should be carried on the machine itself and nothing on the rider. If placed on the body, in addition to carrying the actual weight of the object, the rider also experiences a certain amount of physical exhaustion from the weight bearing on his body. Besides this, one falling from a wheel with any weight secured to the body is much more likely to sustain an injury than one whose limbs and body are entirely free and unhampered.

6. Brakes are necessary on military bicycles. Going down even slight grades, it would be impossible to control, without brakes, bicycles as heavily loaded as ours were. Furthermore, it is sometimes necessary to make sudden stops, which could not be made without the aid of brakes.

7. In my opinion, it is impossible for one commander to handle more than 40 or 50 bicycles. It is impossible to keep any kind of a formation while traveling over ordinary wagon roads; every man naturally picks the best way, and a detachment is sometimes unavoidably strung out over long distances. If, however, it is absolutely necessary to keep the command intact all the time, it could be accomplished, in a measure, by having the corps dismount and walk over the roughest stretches of the road.

8. The wind is one of the worst and most discouraging things to contend against.

9. Steel rims, or the ordinary single wheel wood rims will not answer for military purposes. By experimenting, however, I think the question could be readily solved.

10. Although some of the tires used did remarkably well, the military cyclist will never feel safe and easy unless he has non-puncturable tires; and one of the most important points to be solved in military cycling is the construction of a resilient, puncture-proof tire. This will very likely be attained within the next two or three years.

11. Bicycles to be used for military purposes should (a) be supplied with gear cases; (b) the various parts should be made interchangeable as far as possible and the machines so constructed that a tandem could be readily made from two single wheels; (c) the crown of the front fork, and the front axles should be unusually strong.

12. No fixed rules can be adopted as to the method of traveling; i. e., riding so many minutes and then walking as many minutes, etc., etc., these things are determined by the geography of the country and other matters. The commander of a bicycle corps must simply use his judgment about such matters.

13. Some handle-bar device for taking up the vibration or a part of it, is badly needed. On several occasions myself and some of the soldiers suffered during the day, and were kept awake at night from pains in the hands and arms caused from the constant jarring of the machines, while riding over rough roads.

14. The regulation ration is not sufficient for a cyclist who does much riding. Two days' rations generally lasted us for four meals. The question of rations, like many other points, will have to be determined by experiment.

Military cycling in our Army is in its infancy, and no one but a person who has had actual experience in this line can fully appreciate the possibilities of the wheel as a machine for military work.

The bicycle has a number of advantages over the horse—it does not require as much care, it needs no forage, it moves much faster over fair roads, it is not as conspicuous and can be hidden from view more easily; it is noiseless and raises but little dust, and it is impossible to determine direction from its track. Furthermore, the fighting strength of a bicycle corps is not diminished by "horse holders." Under favorable conditions the bicycle is invaluable for courier work, scouting duty, road patrolling, rapid reconnaissances, etc. A bicycle corps as an adjunct to infantry or cavalry could render excellent service where speed rather than number is required, such as taking possession of passes, bridges, and strong places ahead of the command and holding them until reinforcements could be gotten from the main body. On the other hand, in rainy weather, over bad roads, etc., the horse is superior. The very thought of the bicycle doing away with the cavalry altogether is ludicrous. Each had peculiar functions, the one is superior to the other. The question, therefore, which confronts us is: Should not a modern, up-to-date army have both, that it might avail itself of the advantages of the one or the other, as the proper conditions present themselves?

(Signed) JAMES A. MOSS,  
2d Lieut. 25th Inf.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce that they will, toward the end of October, commence the publication of a weekly journal entitled "Literature," which is to be published simultaneously in England and America, the London "Times" being the London publisher. Mr. H. D. Traill will be the editor. Instead of giving to books which are unworthy of any notice at all the help of even a scathing criticism, "Literature" will apply to them the far more effective treatment of neglect. On the other hand, it is hoped that every important work may be reviewed within three weeks after its publication.

#### COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. STANWORTH.

G. C. M. ORDER NO. 104, NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, SEPT. 13, 1897.

Before a G. C. M. convened at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 22, 1897, was arraigned Lieut. (junior grade) Charles S. Stanworth, U. S. N.

Charge.—"Drunkenness on duty."

Specification.—"In that the said Charles S. Stanworth, a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Navy, attached to and serving on board the U. S. S. Adams, at Port Angeles, Washington, was, at or about nine hours and thirty minutes ante-meridian on or about the 30th day of June, 1897, at quarters on board said vessel, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unfit for the proper performance of his duty."

To which charge and specification the accused, Lieut. (junior grade) Charles S. Stanworth, U. S. N., pleaded, in bar of trial, that he had already been punished for his offense. The court decided that this plea was valid, and, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1821, U. S. Navy Regulations, forwarded to the Department an extract from its proceedings.

The Department, on Aug. 3, 1897, addressed a letter to the court, disapproving the plea in bar in which it is said:

"Apparently the only question disclosed by the papers before the Department, upon which argument in favor of the validity of the plea in question could be based, is found in the fact that, during the time which elapsed between Lieut. Stanworth's suspension, at 9:30 on the morning of June 30, and his notification at about the same hour on the following morning that he was under arrest to await trial by general court martial, his commanding officer does not appear to have made any investigation or received any additional information respecting the matter. This, however, merely shows that, having allowed the officer concerned time to recover from the effects of his over-indulgence, and no satisfactory explanation having been offered, the commanding officer deemed it his duty, without further investigation, to recommend that a general court martial be ordered. Whether further investigation was or was not necessary would appear to be a matter resting with the commanding officer, to be by him determined in accordance with the circumstances of the particular case in hand. If any other view were accepted the necessary and proper act of relieving an intoxicated officer from duty would have to be guarded with much care in order that it might not in every instance operate as a bar to further proceedings and thus defeat the administration of justice. In view of the considerations hereinbefore recited, and of the matters to which the attention of the court has previously been directed, by the former communication to which reference has been made, the action of the court, in sustaining the plea in bar interposed by Lieut. Stanworth, is disapproved. The court will regard its proceedings as closed and will at once transmit the record to the Department."

The court clearly erred in this case, in the first instance in sustaining the plea of the accused in bar of trial, and again in refusing to correct its error when pointed out by the Department. It is difficult to understand the display of obstinacy or obtuseness thus presented, inasmuch as the court thereby assumes to put its own interpretation of precedents and decisions originally established and rendered by the Department, above the interpretation placed thereon by the Department itself. For the failure of justice which therewith ensues, and the injury which the discipline of the service must necessarily suffer at the hands of those to whom it is entrusted, and by whom it should be most zealously guarded, the court is responsible. The fact that an officer, presumably guilty of a very serious offense, has, by the strained and illogical construction adopted by the court in this case, escaped punishment, while a grave matter, is of less consequence than the permanent injury which would result to the service should the Department allow the action of this court to stand as a precedent, and sanction thus be placed upon the admission into naval jurisdiction of pleas in bar of trial of the character advanced in this instance. The action of the court in sustaining Lieut. Stanworth's plea is, accordingly, disapproved.

Turning from the action of the court to that of the officer concerned, it is sufficient to say, irrespective of the legal aspects of the matter, that by shielding himself behind a technical plea Lieut. Stanworth has practically admitted his guilt. The case of an officer of the Navy who is obliged to admit, by a plea of this character, that he does not deem it prudent to submit the question of his guilt or innocence of a grave charge to the judgment of a court martial, is most deplorable. It is wise that an officer should reflect, before declining to face charges preferred against him, that although he may, as in this instance, through the error of the court, by the interposition of a purely technical plea based upon insubstantial grounds, succeed in escaping punishment for a gross offense, he must, by such an act, necessarily imperil his standing with the service at large and the Department, and leave upon his record a stain which is all the more unfortunate because the precise nature and degree of his offense is never judicially determined.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Acting Secretary.

#### INCREASING THE ARTILLERY.

The board composed of Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art.; Capt. Crosby P. Miller, Asst. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. C. B. Townsley, 4th Art., recorder, appointed by the Secretary of War to consider the redistribution of the sea coast artillery and the general subject of improving that arm of the service, returned to Washington on Monday from its visits of inspection to the sea coast fortifications from Portland, Me., to Savannah, Ga. On Thursday the board left Washington for San Francisco, where it will make a thorough study of the condition of the artillery force on the Pacific Coast and the possibilities of its improvement. The visit to the Pacific Coast will necessarily be short, as the board is required to return to Washington and make its report with recommendations to the Secretary of War on or before Oct. 15.

The board was organized under the provisions of the last fortification act which requires that a report and recommendations on the subject of sea coast artillery be submitted at the next session of Congress. It is engaged in the preparation of estimates of the cost of additional barracks, drainage, water supply, wharves, etc., for the use of the artillery troops required for the care, preservation and operation of the sea coast defenses, and upon the question of the location and distribution of the artillery forces as at present organized or as increased by the addition of twenty foot batteries as is proposed.

The report of the board will furnish the basis for Sec-

retary Alger's forthcoming report to the President before the opening of Congress in December. The Secretary is understood to strongly favor the contemplated increase of the artillery by twenty foot batteries and is also considering the advisability of converting a portion of the present organization of infantry into artillery. It is contended that Indian disturbances in the West are a thing of the past and several of the posts in that section may now or very soon be abandoned. The chief uses to which our standing army should now be put are the maintenance of a strong and well equipped system of coast defence, and the retention of a number of good sized posts in the neighborhood of the larger cities to be readily and quickly utilized in the event of occasional civil disturbances. A number of the infantry troops now stationed at the western posts might more usefully be employed as artillery and it is believed that the transfer of these troops to the artillery would be a welcome change to the officers and soldiers interested. The necessity of immediately increasing the artillery is imperative, and it is necessary that the men to be assigned to the new fortifications shall be well trained and perfectly familiar with the delicate, modern types of ordnance which are now being installed all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The sooner the increase is made the better for the efficiency of the service.

#### RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY IN LAKE PORTS.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., recently visited the lake ports and established temporary rendezvous at Chicago, Duluth, Detroit and Milwaukee and obtained a number of men well adapted for service in the Navy. He has submitted his report to Secretary Long, giving the details of the expedition in which he was engaged. The report shows the desirability of establishing stations at the places recommended by Lieut. Comdr. Hawley and promises as a result to secure for the Navy a class of men much better than could be obtained from the Eastern ports alone. Lieut. Comdr. Hawley first visited Duluth, where he explained that the Navy was not in need of men, but that the Department desired to give Western men a chance to enlist without compelling them to travel to an Eastern station to do so. His visit was received with great favor. A recruiting station was established and posters scattered through the city, inviting enlistments. On the very first day there were numerous applications from men and boys and by July 29, when the rendezvous was closed, 43 had been examined and 32 accepted, all unusually fine specimens of men and boys. None of the applicants were under the influence of liquor and none were rejected for diseases common among the seamen at Atlantic and Pacific ports. They seemed to be men of excellent habits and in the long railroad trip from Duluth to New York, not one of them gave the officer in charge of the party the slightest trouble.

While recruiting was in progress at Duluth, Lieut. Comdr. Hawley proceeded to Chicago and followed the same course there, the recruiting officers reporting for duty Aug. 1, 1897. Here there were 131 enlistments during the eighteen days during which the recruiting station was open. From Chicago the party went to Milwaukee, Wis., and kept the rendezvous open one week, during which time twenty-seven were accepted and twenty-four rejected.

Altogether 236 men were enlisted in thirty-four days as follows: Seamen, 20; ordinary seamen, 51; apprentices, 67; landsmen, 19; shipwrights, 13; painters, 12; machinists, 25; firemen, 6; coal passers, 6; landsmen for lee, 4; Bayman, 1. Every enlistment is an American citizen.

Great interest was shown in the recruiting in all of these cities and the wish was expressed that permanent recruiting stations might be established at one of the lake cities and temporary stations at the others. The winter is the best time for securing lake seamen. Lieut. Comdr. Hawley approves of this suggestion and is of the opinion that the same course should be followed in large cities of the South and Southwest, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah and Charleston. In this way many good seamen will be obtained and the Navy popularized.

The War Department has approved the request of Maj. C. A. Woodruff, Subsistence Department, to make further experiments with the emergency ration. Two companies of the 5th Infantry will make a test of the emergency ration on a regimental practice march, which will be made early in October from Fort McPherson to Chattanooga and return. This is the first experiment with the ration by infantry troops.

The Military Information Division of the Adjutant General's office of the War Department has prepared, under the direction of Maj. A. L. Wagner, Chief of the Division, a map of the seat of war in India, which will be issued in a few days. The publication on the spring maneuvers of the European armies is now in the hands of the printer.

By direction of Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, Light Battery E, 1st Art., stationed at the Washington Barracks, will make a practice march to Aldie, Loudoun County, Va., and there remain in camp for ten or fifteen days, as may be necessary to complete target practice, and then return by march to Washington Barracks. The estimate for the expenses of this march, submitted by the battery commander, amounting to \$1,021.78, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

The new Dum-Dum bullet, which is now being tried in active service on the Indian frontier, is not an imitation of that invented by Gen. Tweedie, the Tweedie bullet having a solid base as well as a soft nose, while the Dum-Dum bullet has not a solid base, as it was found that bullets so constructed caused excessive wear in the barrels. With the Dum-Dum bullet the base is not only not solid, but is reduced in diameter, with the result that the life of a Lee-Enfield rifle is fully 10,000 rounds.

Acting Comptroller of the Treasury Bowers has decided that an officer of the Navy is entitled only to actual and necessary expenses for travel performed in attending as a witness before a U. S. Grand Jury in response to a subpoena, notwithstanding he may have been ordered by his superior officer to perform the travel. The case in point was that of Lieut. John H. Shipley, whose claim for \$80.64 mileage, on a trip from Key West to Jacksonville last June, as a Government witness, has been disallowed.

Judge Adv. Gen. Leiber this week decided that there is no statutory prohibition against re-enlisting men who deserted during the last term of their enlistment, and

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has approved the opinion, and decided that Joseph May, lately private of the 12th Inf., though he once deserted, is eligible for re-enlistment. May enlisted July 22, 1892, deserted July 30, 1892, and was apprehended Aug. 2, 1892, and restored to duty without trial by S. O. 129, Department of Dakota, of that year. His enlistment recently expired, and he applied for re-enlistment.

The President, on Oct. 1, appointed Medical Director Newton L. Bates, Chief of the Bureau of Medical and Surgery to succeed Medical Inspector James R. Tyron, whose term expired Sept. 7.

After a full consideration of the case of 2d Lieut. M. E. Saville, 10th Inf., the War Department will accept the offer of Lieut. Saville to make the good shortage of \$1,300 in his accounts and exonerate him from all suspicion of dishonest intent. His clerk, Hewett, is the real offender, and is now in prison awaiting trial before the United States Court.

"The Story of the Cowboy," by E. Hough, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, is a book which shows a thorough knowledge of the subject treated, on the part of its author. But it is not a bare record and summary of industrial details. It gives a living picture of a type often heroic and always invested with an individual interest—a type which is passing away as the new West develops out of the old. Each chapter of the book covers some division of the subject, describing the cowboy's outfit, his horse, his amusements, and the country he lives in. The causes and changes in industrial conditions which lead to "Rustling" and cattle-wars between the large and small interests concerned in the cattle trade, are well and fairly treated. The book is in the "Story of the West" series. It has a number of spirited illustrations by William L. Wells and C. M. Russel.

A valuable paper on Reconstructed American Monitors by P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., has been reprinted in a pamphlet from the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, Vol. IX, No. 3. He gives a narrative of personal experiences on the Amphitrite. The final conclusion of the author is that

"Though lacking in many of the comforts usually found in other classes of ships, the monitor can be made an agreeable habitation for officers and men and, which is of more importance, it can be made to work successfully. The cost of operating and the number of the crew required are small in comparison with the possible destructive and defensive results that may be achieved, and the first cost is also small when measured by the same standard. No other type of war vessel is so essentially American or so essential to the maintenance of our defensive naval policy."

The tendency to division among societies representing historic ancestry is something lamentable. We have two societies of the Revolution and two societies of the War of 1812. Even the amiable and lovely female descendants of Holland Dames are unable to live in peace. Carrie H. Lupton, Queen Connecticut Holland Dames of the New Netherlands, also President Holland Patrons, New Netherlands, serves formal notice on all the world that the Connecticut Holland Dames will not assist Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey, of No. 64 West Seventieth street, at her coronation and ball in January. She adds: "Allow me to say that I resigned from her society some time ago, and that the Connecticut Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and myself are not in sympathy with the New York society in any of its forms. We are incorporated as an independent society, and will never recognize any of their social functions." This is very sad.

Important recommendations are expected to be made in the matter of increasing the personnel of the Navy by several bureau chiefs of the Department in their forthcoming reports. The necessity of additional line officers is shown by the difficulty experienced in securing a sufficient number of the junior grades to serve on board vessels in commission, and Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will bring this fact to the attention of the Secretary and Congress in his report. Capt. Crowninshield will also refer to the lack of enlisted men in the service and will show that at least 1,500 more are needed to man the ships.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville will recommend that one hundred officers be added to his corps as soon as possible. On the battleships the Chief Engineer should have at least five assistants where he has to-day but three. The saving made in repairs to machinery will easily be sufficient to pay the salaries of the men added to the corps.

Chief Naval Constructor Hitchborn will also call attention to the small number of officers in his corps, in comparison with the construction corps of other countries.

Opposition to the scheme of docks submitted a few days ago by the Bunce Board has already announced itself. Because the Board failed to recommend the construction of an additional dock at League Island, the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania is up in arms, and Representative Bingham has submitted to Secretary Long a statement in support of a recommendation for another dock at that point. It is understood that Chairman Hale, of the Senate Naval Committee, Chairman Boutelle, of the House Naval Committee, and Speaker Reed, all from Maine, are also very much wrought up over the failure of the Board to suggest a dock for their State. Members of the Pennsylvania delegation have gone so far as to say that unless League Island is provided for, no docks will be authorized during the next session. Secretary Long has taken Mr. Bingham's letter under consideration, but he does not propose to be controlled in his recommendations by the covert threat therein made. It is understood that the reason why the Board failed to urge League Island as a point for an additional dock is its belief that in case of war the Government would consider it advisable to close the Delaware River to commerce by means of torpedoes, and the dock therefore could not be reached by a ship entering the stream without danger.

ard on Dec. 1, instead of delaying the examination till next spring. There now exist only two vacancies in the grade of hospital steward, but two or three more are likely to occur before long, and as the number of hospital stewards is limited to one hundred, the Surgeon General thinks it advisable to hold the examination shortly and create a waiting list. A number of new posts will soon have to be taken into account in the assignment of hospital stewards, among them St. Michael's, Alaska; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hancock, New York Harbor.

A new digest of the opinions of the Judge Advocate Generals of the Army is to be made by Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., under the direction of Judge Adv. Gen. Leiber. Capt. McClure is now in Washington and is preparing to undertake the important work which, it is expected, will consume the greater part of a year's time. The new digest will be a thorough revision of the last edition of Winthrop's digest, published in 1895, which contains a number of errors and misinterpretations, and will omit all references to classes of military legal business now obsolete and include all new decisions rendered since the publication of Winthrop's work.

The New York "Sun" of Sunday, Sept. 26, devotes seven columns to a review of Church's "Life of Grant," by "M. W. H." a writer whose signature gives proof of the masterly treatment of the subject considered in the article to which it is appended. We know of no other writer on the daily press so capable as Mr. Hazeltine of appreciating the genius of a book, and presenting its substance in the form of a skillful condensation. In the introduction to the "Sun's" article the writer says: "In an octavo volume of 450 pages, Col. William C. Church has contributed to the "Heroes of the Nation" series a compact, discriminating, and eminently readable biography of Ulysses S. Grant (Putnam's). The capital merit of this book is the clearness with which the author depicts Grant's personal character and brings out the causes of his military success, a success the more remarkable because it was attained in the teeth not only of opposition in the field, but also of interference and obstruction on the part of his superior officers, who continued to overrule and trammel him until his promotion to the post of Commander-in-Chief gave him an almost absolute control of operations. Col. Church shows that the accomplishment of Grant's plans was, in no instance, due to luck, but that, on the contrary, so far as accident played any part in his campaigns, it told against him; that he had his share of reverses to encounter, as in the first day's battle at Pittsburg Landing, in the earlier movements against Vicksburg and in his furiously resisted march through the Wilderness; but that he differed from other contemporary Generals in this particular, that reverses and delays, instead of warping him from his purpose, served rather to intensify it, the result being that, while he might be temporarily foiled, he was never subjected to definite defeat. In this respect he can be compared with Marlborough alone among the great captains of modern times, and it is as true of the one as of the other that their victories were often won in defiance of the current rules of war, and are, consequently, exasperating rather than instructive subjects of study to those who would learn the art of war from books. The common sense of mankind, however, in gauging the competence of commanders, will always be governed by results rather than by methods, and will deem it a proof of superlative ability that, in the record of Marlborough or Grant there is no retreat from Russia, no Leipzig, and no Waterloo. We should add that Col. Church is not only just to the General, but sympathetic toward the man, and that he succeeds in communicating to the reader his own feeling of cordial regard for the subject of the biography." Further on this writer says: "Upon Grant's career up to his assumption of the supreme command of the fortunes of the Union the present biographer submits some comments which seem to us discriminating and just in an exceptional degree." In conclusion we are told that "it is mainly as an estimate of Grant's military abilities and services that this biography is put forward, and we shall be mistaken if it does not receive universal commendation from this point of view. Nowhere else are the characteristic merits of Grant, considered as a soldier, brought out with so much lucidity and emphasis." A portion of the ground covered by the "Sun's" article was gone over in the articles appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 20 and May 1.

The New York "Independent" says: "Colonel Church tells the story in a straightforward, honest and sensible but really graphic way, which would have gone home to the great soldier's heart. He enlivens his pages with new matter which comes out with redoubled interest at this time, when people are turning over with pride and gratitude to this unpretending soldier and when his character and personal traits for so much. It was no easy task to come in at the end of all that had been written of General Grant, and tell his story on a new, fresh line and in a book which those who have read all the others will read with as much interest as if they had never seen one of them. We do not know which is most to be congratulated, Colonel Church or what has been done so well or the readers to whom will come the best profit of his good workmanship." The Detroit "Free Press" says: "Colonel Church has very carefully refrained from eulogy or adulation—indeed he has if anything errred on the other side and left unspoken praise that might have been awarded."

#### PERSONALS.

Mrs. Hasbrouck returned to Fort Monroe on Tuesday morning.

Lieut. F. W. Harris, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at Kirt, W. Va.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at 174 Lake avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave abroad, registered, Sept. 30, at the Herald office, Paris, France.

Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th U. S. Cav., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, is expected in New York City next week on a short visit.

Late arrivals of army officers in New York are Maj. D. R. Larned, Manhattan; Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., Gilsey House.

Mrs. Cook, wife of Capt. F. A. Cook, of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, left Old Point on Saturday night for Annapolis, to join her son.

Mrs. Martin left Fort Monroe on Monday for Columbus, O., after a visit of three months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank.

Maj. W. H. Hamner, Pay Dept., U. S. A., on leave, and Mrs. Hamner are visiting with Capt. and Mrs. Huston, at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. Gen. Miles, Mrs. Miles and Capt. Maus, A. D. C., leave England for New York on the steamship St. Louis on Saturday of this week.

Lieut. Kinzie W. Walker, 9th U. S. Cav., of Fort Robinson, Neb., who has been down with typhoid fever, is reported to be now convalescent.

Mrs. Burt, wife of Col. A. S. Burt, 25th U. S. Inf., has been visiting her daughter, the wife of Lieut. Trout, 2d U. S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. and Miss Hoskins, wife and daughter of Capt. Hoskins, are expected to return to Fort Monroe on Oct. 1, after a most delightful summer at Lake Champlain.

Lieut. A. P. Berry, 10th U. S. Inf., has succeeded to the Adjutancy of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the late Adjutant, Lieut. B. H. Eldridge, having been promoted to Captain.

Col. and Mrs. W. A. Marye left Fortress Monroe a few days ago for a visit in Baltimore. From there Mrs. Marye will go to Fort Hamilton to visit her sister, Mrs. Hancock.

Capt. M. D. Beach and W. B. Reynolds and Lieut. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, complete this week a short but pleasant tour of duty with Kansas troops at Topeka.

Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Foltz, who have been spending the summer in Europe, are expected to arrive in New York early next week and will soon rejoin at Fort Riley.

Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., son of Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., has been selected as a Range Officer for the infantry competition of the Department of the Platte, to be held at Fort Niobrara, commencing Oct. 4.

Gen. Neal Dow, the venerable "Father of Prohibition" in the State of Maine, is reported as dying at his home in Portland, on Congress street. He is 93 years old. His intellect is as bright as ever, and his last hours are full of cheer.

Mrs. Walling, wife of Lieut. B. S. Walling, U. S. N., and daughter, are at present at 17 Monroe place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will join Lieut. Walling later on at Sitka or San Francisco. Lieut. Walling is attached to the Wheeling.

Mr. Thomas S. Hood, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at New Holland, Pa., has just returned home from a delightful five weeks' visit with the family of his father, Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., at Fort Brady, Saute de Ste. Marie, Mich.

Capt. A. W. Vogdes and Lieuts. C. H. McNeil and J. P. Tracy, 5th U. S. Art., the Regimental Board to conduct the battery competitions, will commence their work at Fort Slocum Oct. 11, and from there go to Fort Hamilton and then to Fort Wadsworth.

The only change contemplated in the personnel of the staff of instruction of the Army Medical School for the next term is the appointment of Capt. George De Shon, Asst. Surg., to be instructor in Hospital Corps drill and first aid to wounded. Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., who was instructor in this branch last year, is now on leave in Europe.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald, Ensign R. H. Leigh, Grand Hotel; Comdr. G. C. Reiter, Commo. Geo. Dewey, Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, Lieut. N. Sargent, Albemarle; Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, Holland House; Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, Union Square.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding twelve visits during the months of October, November and December, 1897, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Co., Plainfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 8-inch disappearing gun carriages, and three visits to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the 10-inch Howell counterpoise gun carriage.

1st Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., who jumped from a moving train near Williamsport, Pa., last week, while suffering from hydrocephalic mania, has been removed to Washington, where his condition is greatly improved, and it is expected that he will shortly recover completely from his injuries from the attack of hydrocephobia. Lieut. Hill is one of the most talented and valued officers attached to the Military Information Division, and his hosts of friends will be glad to learn of the excellent prospects of his speedy return to his duties.

A "Herald" dispatch from West Point says: "Private Murray, of the Engineers, and Corporal Sinbar had a five-round fistic duel in the equipment sheds last night. The dispute, as usual, began about a girl. Murray told the Corporal that it was only his chevrons that saved him from his five-pound fists. 'Don't mind the chevrons,' retorted the Corporal. 'I'll soon doff them, just to accommodate you.' Suiting the action to the word, Sinbar flung his undress uniform coat aside and invited Murray to step to the old duelling ground, the equipment sheds. Seconds were in readiness, and without further parleying the battle began. Queensberry rules were flung to the wind and an old-fashioned fistic combat raged between the warriors for more than fifteen minutes. The seconds, fearing that the men would seriously injure each other, at last interfered, and the fight was declared a draw. The Surgeon will mend their black eyes and make both men ready for Sunday's inspection."

Miss Anna Grace Matile, daughter of Capt. Leon A. Matile, 11th U. S. Inf., was married, Sept. 23, at Cleveland, O., to Mr. Arnold Hallett Addoms, of Brooklyn, prominent in business circles. The ceremony took place at the residence in Cleveland of Col. J. A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, Capt. and Mrs. Matile being only temporarily in that city. The floral decorations were exceptionally artistic and effective, the ceremony taking place under a canopy of smilax and the American flag, the stars and stripes also forming a background for a bank of white roses and ferns behind the bridal party. Dean Williams, of Trinity Cathedral, officiated. The bride, a handsome, stately young lady, wore a gown of pearl white Irish poplin, the skirt en-traine and the high-necked bodice having a vest of chiffon with garniture of duchesse point lace. Her only ornament was a pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She wore a white tulle veil, caught to the high coiffure with bride rose buds, and carried a bouquet of the same flowers. Miss Florence Glidden was maid of honor. Immediately after the ceremony a reception to the fifty or more guests followed, Col. and Mrs. Smith assisting the bride and groom in receiving. Mrs. Matile, mother of the bride, was attired in black peau de soie, the bodice having a vest of lavender chiffon with ruffles of jeweled lace; Mrs. Addoms, mother of the groom, was handsomely attired in a corn colored brocaded satin, with ruby velvet and real lace garniture. Capt. F. A. Kendall and Capt. W. W. Gibson were among the Cleveland military friends of Capt. Matile who attended the wedding. Refreshments were served after the reception, and many elegant and costly gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. Addoms from all parts of the country. They will be "at home" Wednesdays in November, at No. 762 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Med. Dir. W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., arrived in New York Sept. 24 from Europe on the steamship Columbia.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., of Fort Schuyler, was a visitor this week at Sandy Hook, N. J., on professional duty.

Capt. Edgar Hubert, 8th U. S. Inf., on four months' leave from Fort D. A. Russell since Sept. 1 last, is at Waupaca, Wis.

Col. Richard Lodor, U. S. A., retired, has returned from Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, to 2005 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. B. H. Gilman, 13th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short but pleasant visit to Tannersville, N. Y.

Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., New York City, was busy this week preparing to take his departure for Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Jewett, wife of P. A. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, of Pensacola Navy Yard, will spend the next few weeks at the Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., and family returned this week to Governors Island from a few weeks' pleasant sojourn at Westport, N. Y.

Capt. F. R. Keefer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who has been spending the summer abroad, will shortly return to duty with station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Lewis, U. S. A., lately in the field near Fort Wingate, N. M., was expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., the latter part of this week.

Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., and lately in Philadelphia, Pa., visited friends in New York and vicinity this week.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adj't. 4th U. S. Art., who has been abroad since May 28 last, was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week.

Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art., relinquished his duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week, and will join Capt. Dillenback's light battery at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., about Oct. 1.

"The Campaign of Marengo" will be published the latter part of the present month, by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., of London.

Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., early in the week from a visit to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his late brother of officer, Lieut. C. C. Gallup.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., and his troop having got as far as Rochester, N. H., on its homeward journey to Fort Ethan Allen, had to return to Haverhill, Mass., to attend a function there this week.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. U. S. A., and Mrs. Barr, rejoined at Governors Island, N. Y., the latter part of this week, much benefited by their summer sojourn in Vermont, Massachusetts, etc.

Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Sumner, who have been spending the month of August and September at Nantucket, Mass., and other places in New England, were expected to return to Fort Myer, Va., this week.

Miss Emily Graves, of Washington, D. C., who has been spending the summer at Fort Warren, Mass., a guest at Capt. Schenck's, left early in the week for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., where she will visit Maj. and Mrs. J. Gale Ramsay.

Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cav., and Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., military and naval attachés at the Embassy at Berlin, are recent visitors at Stockholm, Sweden, and Christiania, Norway, to attend King Oscar's jubilee festivities.

Mrs. Schenck, wife of Lieut. William T. Schenck, 10th Inf., expected to leave Fort Sill on Sept. 4 to join her husband at Fort Leavenworth, but was taken very ill on the day of her expected departure and is still with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Kellogg.

Mr. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., son of Col. Baldwin, 10th U. S. Cav., of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., after spending a week at Fort Warren, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck, has entered the University of Technology for a course in mining engineering.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, of the Corps of Engineers, has good ground for legal action against those responsible for the false statement that he had misused funds of the Government to the amount of \$1,000,000, when there is not a particle of truth in the report, not even a basis for it.

"Lieut. Frederick Garrison, U. S. A." and "Ensign Clarke Fitch, U. S. N." are prominent contributors of stories to the "Army and Navy Weekly," a paper for boys. Who are these gentlemen? We do not find their names on the official registers. The use of such titles with noms de plume is entirely unjustifiable.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who had left Fort Barrancas, Fla., for his new station, New York, just before there was apparent danger from yellow fever, returned there at once when half way under a previous expression of wish to stay there until all danger had passed, he having had large experience in that section. This voluntary act was approved at Washington and approval telegraphed to him too late to catch him, however, before starting. Such action is meritorious.

A recent dispatch stated that the Duke of York, grandson of Queen Victoria, was going to sea next April as a Commodore. The London correspondent of the New York "Times" says: "Both father and son, who are great chums and think and feel alike on most subjects, desire for the latter something better worth a grown man's while than hanging about and doing second class ceremonial work in England. But such a proposition as going off to sea would be just the thing to horrify grandmother, whose chronic nervousness about her family has become morbid since Henry of Battenberg's fate. The fact that the London 'Times' rather sticks to its story in spite of the definite official denial, points the conclusion that Marlborough House has not abandoned its project altogether."

It is more than three and a half centuries since the unfortunate Anne Boleyn had her head cut off, obedient to the will of her royal lord and master, whose record Dickens described as an immense grease spot in English history. After this long interval it might be expected that the royal lady would find no further occasion to revisit the glimpses of the moon or concern herself with any phase of sublunar affairs. But the Foot Guards stationed in the Tower declare that they have seen her, and their superior officers find difficulty in shutting up their chattering mouths on the subject. The appearance of the beheaded queen, like that of the White Lady in the palace of the Hohenzollerns, is thought to prefigure a death in the royal family, and is as much dreaded as that of the shape so wan and ominous that drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night. British army discipline should include a regulation that soldiers seeing a ghost should say nothing about it.—New York Tribune.

Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave since relinquishing college duty in Kansas, is expected to join at Fort Niagara about Oct. 10.

Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., left Mackinac Island, Mich., Sept. 26, with Mrs. Webster, for Chicago, Ill., and will be at the Leland Hotel.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., has assumed command of Troop A, of his regiment, at Fort Myer, Va., in succession to Capt. H. M. Kendall.

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M. U. S. A., relinquished duty at Chicago Sept. 22, to go to Philadelphia for duty at the Clothing Depot Schuylkill Arsenal.

Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Washington, Md., on leave and will join Light Battery B, of his regiment at Fort Riley, Kan., about the 1st of November.

Porfirio Diaz, Captain of Engineers in the Mexican Army, and son of the President of Mexico, arrived in New York Sept. 26, from England, en route to his home and country.

Capt. Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Art., who has been spending a few weeks' leave at Amherst, Mass., for the benefit of his health, was expected to rejoin at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., the latter part of this week.

It is generally believed that Vereschagin, the Russian battle painter, will be the first recipient of the Nobel prize, given for "the propagation of peaceful ideas," on the ground that his pictures have brought out the true horrors of war.

Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d U. S. Art., is getting his light battery at Fort Adams ready to start on a practice march to New Bedford, Mass., where it will attend the semi-centennial celebration from Oct. 10 to 14. The occasion will also be enlivened by the band of the 2d U. S. Art.

The suspension of the inquiry which has been being made at Savannah into the river and harbor work of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, is stated at the War Department to be only temporary. It was allowed for the purpose of giving Capt. Carter an opportunity of preparing his side of the case for the consideration of the court of inquiry. The board will resume its sessions when Capt. Carter is ready to proceed.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 5th U. S. Art., on vacation from the Louisiana State University, died in a hospital in Rochester, Sept. 23, from injuries received some weeks ago near Macedon, N. Y. Lieut. Gallup was watching the operations of a dredge along the canal, when some of the machinery broke, striking him and knocking him into the canal. He was drawn out of the water with difficulty, and it was found that his skull was fractured and several bones broken. He was the oldest son of the Hon. S. N. Gallup of Macedon, and is survived by a widow and small child.

Commo. Albert Kautz will be ordered next month to duty as commandant of the naval station at Newport, to relieve Commo. R. R. Wallace, who is to be retired on account of age. Commo. Wallace ranks second on the list of Commodores and will retire in his present grade. Capt. W. C. Wise, commanding the battleship Texas, will be relieved from his present duty about the middle of next month on account of the expiration of his tour of sea duty. Capt. J. W. Philip, at present captain of the Navy Yard, at Boston, Mass., will be his successor in command of the Texas.

An investigation of the accounts of Lieut. Matthew E. Saville, 10th Inf., has been ordered by the War Department, and pending the results of the investigation the officer's pay has been stopped. Lieut. Saville is reported to be short in his accounts as Post Quartermaster at Fort Sill, to the extent of \$1,400. This action of the Department grows out of the reported finding of a forged bank slip among his voucher. Lieut. Saville explains that the apparent shortage is due to the dishonesty of a civilian clerk. Lieut. Saville states that he gave the money to the clerk for deposit, and that the clerk pocketed the funds and forged the certificate of deposit which deceived the inspector. The clerk is to be tried in the civil courts on the charge of defalcation.

The tour of duty of Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the European Squadron, will expire on Nov. 12, and it has been generally understood that this officer will be retained in his present position until January, when he will be relieved and ordered home to await retirement. The tour of duty of Rear Adm'l. F. V. McNair, as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station, will expire in December. Rear Adm'l. McNair will probably be ordered home as soon as his tour of duty has expired in order that another officer may be given an opportunity of going to sea. Commo. George Dewey is an applicant for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station, and it is understood that he will be given this assignment.

"I know of no law, either human or divine, which was broken at Cape Sabine, and so do not feel called upon as an officer or man to dwell longer on such a painful topic." Fifteen years ago Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Lady Franklin Bay Arctic expedition, thus defended himself and his companions in his official report from the charges of cannibalism brought against them. Recently, when asked to reply to the allegation made by Assistant Engineer Knight, of Hope, that the Peary expedition had found at Cape Sabine the frozen remains of a human thigh which appeared to have been butchered for human food, he referred to this same statement of his report. Gen. Greely's report gives in detail the circumstances of each day's life at Cape Sabine, including the execution of one of the party. No mention is made of any such horrible contingency or necessity as a resort to cannibalism. "I do not care to discuss a story which is resurrected every few years," Gen. Greely continued; "but, so far as I know, the reports that cannibalism was practised at Cape Sabine by the members of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition are absolutely false." Mr. Peary is also reported as denying the story.

Captain Alfred Morton, 9th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Morton, who have recently sailed for Europe, were accorded a loving farewell before they left Madison Barracks, as the Captain will be retired for age in a few months. The officers gathered in the post hall and the band, after an opening selection, rendered "The Star Spangled Banner," and Capt. M. C. Foote, who next to Capt. Morton is the officer of longest service in the regiment, presented the Major, on behalf of the regiment, with an elegant silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed. Capt. Foote made a very happy presentation speech, to which Capt. Morton responded in his most felicitous manner. As one of the officers remarked, "You could never so surprise the Major that he would forget his poetry." The loving cup was then filled with champagne, and, beginning with the senior officers, all tasted of the wine. Appropriate speeches were made by Col. Powell and Capt. Lee, and briefer remarks were made by other officers. After the presentation and speeches a dance was held, opening with the lancers, in which all of the older officers danced. Then followed waltzes, waltz-quadrilles, Virginia reel and other dances, in which the officers, their families and guests participated, the band rendering "Auld Lang Syne" as a finale.

Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave, and Mrs. Stotsenburg, are at South Freeport, Maine.

Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Stuart, U. S. A., residing in Wilmington, Del., visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj't. 2d U. S. Art., made a short visit to New York City and Governors Island this week.

Capt. F. L. Dodds, Judge Adv., Dept. of Texas, has left San Antonio for the North, to spend a six weeks' leave of absence.

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock will spend a month at 22 Mt. Carmel street, Quebec, Canada, before returning to New York.

Mrs. Platt, the widow of Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. A., is visiting relatives at Lake Forest, Ill., one of the most charming suburban resorts of Chicago.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, was suddenly recalled to Van Wert, O., this week, as his mother, who has been seriously ill, was reported as dying.

Maj. C. S. Isley, 9th U. S. Cav., who was some time ago quite sick, is now, we are glad to learn, in good health and actively in command of Fort DuChesne, Utah.

Additional 2d Lieut. S. M. Milliken, 3d U. S. Cav., who has just resigned, is a son of the late Representative Milliken, of Maine, and will engage in business in New York with his uncle.

Capt. H. S. Howe, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Howe have left Cranston's-on-the-Hudson, where they have passed the two past months, and are now domiciled at 30 West Forty-seventh street, New York.

Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th U. S. Inf., reported at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week from leave and after closing up his business there goes to Phoenix, Ariz., for duty with the National Guard of that Territory.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Rawles, 1st U. S. Art., who has been spending the summer at Romeo, Mich., arrived at St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 25, and assumed command of his regiment and the post of St. Francis Barracks.

Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., and family, who have been abroad for some months past, are now at Homberg, and from there go to Biarritz, in the South of France, and from there home, about the middle of October.

Col. Charles Bentzoni, U. S. A., after a sojourn of five months in the Mikado's Empire leaves Yokohama for Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo and India and he expects to camp near the Pyramids of Egypt about the middle of February.

Col. L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., retired, with his wife and daughters, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Stuart, on duty at the Dupont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del. He is one of the veteran officers of the artillery, who never grows old with age.

Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, O. D., visited the Southwark Iron Foundry, Philadelphia, last week to inspect one of the important gun carriages being manufactured there under the supervision of Capt. D. A. Lyle, Inspector of Ordnance. Lieut. Wheeler is on duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, is an able young officer, and is making a specialty of gun carriages.

Army officers lately in New York City are: Capt. A. Morton, Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, Westminster; Lieut. W. M. Wright, Capt. G. O. Webster, Lieut. D. B. Devore, Gen. W. F. Craighead, Grand Hotel; Maj. G. H. Torney, Netherland; Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Windsor; Lieut. T. L. Ames, Murray Hill; Lieut. C. C. Hearn, St. Denis; Col. W. B. Lane, St. George; Capt. W. Crozier, Gerlach.

Col. D. W. Benham, 7th U. S. Inf., will spend October and November in the East while convalescing. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago while out with his command, cavalry and infantry, from Fort Logan, at battle exercises, Col. Benham's horse became frightened and started off as he was mounting. The Colonel clung to the horse's side for a time, but finally his left foot slipped out of the stirrup and he fell to the ground, injuring his right leg quite seriously.

A press dispatch from Pocatello, Idaho, states that cavalry has been sent from Boise Barracks to assist the Indian agent in placing Indian girls in school. The bucks and the old squaws do not want them to go, and allege that every girl over 8 or 9 years of age is married, and forcibly take them from the police and from school. The agent, however, is reported as saying that the girls shall go to school if it takes the whole U. S. Army to compel them. There are a great many uses for the Army nowadays.

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M. U. S. A., who has been on four months' leave of absence, rejoined at Chicago last week, his former station, as Depot Quartermaster, and left there immediately for Philadelphia, having been selected by the Quartermaster General for duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal as commanding officer. Other officers had applied for this important station, but Maj. Hathaway was selected on account of his former duty at the Clothing Depot, St. Louis, and his being one of the most energetic and experienced officers in his corps. His record on the frontier has been an enviable one, and he has a thorough practical knowledge of clothing and equipage.

The eighty-third annual banquet of the Maryland Society of the War of 1812 was held at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, on Sept. 13. Many prominent citizens attended, among whom were the Hon. William M. Marine, Hon. A. Leo Knott, Edwin Warfield, Esq., president of the society; Gen. Joseph L. Brent, president of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. A. K. Hadel, and others. The Army was represented by Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., and the Navy by P. A. Engr. Charles A. E. King, U. S. N., who, by special invitation, responded to the toast of "The Army and Navy of our Country." Mr. King's address was well received, and, upon its conclusion, he was warmly congratulated by many of those present.

Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., was married, Sept. 28, at New Rochelle, to Miss Emily Claire Le Barbier. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and was followed by nuptial mass. The bride is a daughter of Mr. Henry Le Barbier and a granddaughter of the late Peter A. Hargous, of New York. The maid of honor was the bride's twin sister, M. Adele Le Barbier. The best man was Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, Governors Island. The ushers were Lieuts. S. L. Faison and F. A. Wilcox, 1st Inf.; F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf.; J. J. Pershing, 10th Cav.; C. P. Summerall, and J. P. Tracy, 5th Art. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brewster, Mrs. J. R. G. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Hargous, Col. and Mrs. D. D. Price, Col. Crofton and the Misses Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebard, Mrs. Julian Hawthorne, and the Misses Hildegarde.

## EDUCATION FOR THE NON-COMS.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 15, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

It has been asserted by many that the American Army has now reached a degree of efficiency attained by few or none of the armies of foreign countries. This statement has been made by high authorities undoubtedly after careful observation and comparison, but it is nevertheless an undisputable fact that our Army of to-day can be improved upon in many directions, and that improvement in a few directions is very much needed. I do not by this refer to the insufficient number of which our present Army consists; the opinion that the Army should be enlarged being concurred in by all authorities on military affairs and others who interest themselves in matters pertaining to the soldier to the extent of comparing the ever-increasing population with the small and never-increasing military force of our country. I intend by this remark reference to the operation, working and general organization of that body of about 30,000 men described as the United States Regular Army.

The geographical location of the United States, not only makes it possible, but even practicable, to keep in constant readiness a far smaller force of armed men than do the countries of Europe, who need keep constantly on the alert for any offensive movement on the part of their neighbors, whose time for preparation in an emergency would be limited to a few days if not to few hours, and whose politics are so delicate and intricate as to almost at any moment plunge the whole continent into war, but it also tends to diminish the interest of the American people in our military and naval organizations, obvious as it appears to them that the mission to the American people in our military and naval organizations. They are obviously of the opinion that the final battle for the Union was fought and won when the two opposing people joined hands beneath the unfurled stars and stripes and pledged renewed loyalty. This is deplorable; the more so as Destiny or Providence, or any of those reigning forces, may find it fit at any moment to so reverse conditions as to make the retention of personal liberty, political freedom and equity depend upon the success of the arms of the government.

Having said that the Army can be improved upon, I will attempt to point out at least one governing rule, the abolition or modification of which is essential to the establishment and maintenance of a military body appropriate to a country of so vast commercial interests to be protected against foreign aggression as well as domestic social enmity. I by this refer to the method of appointing and promoting privates to the grade of non-commissioned officers. The authorities governing the military in Europe have found it necessary that a soldier taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities pertaining to a position as a non-commissioned officer, should invariably receive a higher, better and more complete military training than those of the Army who are serving as privates. To meet this necessity, schools have been established solely for the purpose of graduating young men desirous of entering the service as non-commissioned officers.

In these schools, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography are taught, and instruction is being given in studies pertaining directly and exclusively to the profession chosen. Not being content with merely theoretical knowledge of the subject, each pupil is ordered out at the time of the yearly maneuvers to take charge of such body of men as he by his grade is entitled to, for practical instructions and no man is graduated before he has acquired a certain degree of proficiency, both theoretically and practically. This insures to the Army able and well instructed non-commissioned officers, and in consequence the time required to fit a recruit for actual service is reduced to a minimum. It also tends to bring about that respect for their non-commissioned officers, among the privates, so sorely needed in all armies generally, and lacking in the American Army particularly.

It cannot be for the good of the service to have men fill so important positions as sergeants or corporals who are unable to read or speak the English language intelligibly or write it legibly (which is the case in our Army to-day). So long as this wrong is not righted the public will continue to look upon the Army simply as a refuge for miserably equipped (mentally) foreigners.

## A PRIVATE OF THE 3D INFANTRY.

## PATRICK COSTIGAN ON COEFFICIENTS.

Reform Club, New York, Sept. 26, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy."

It is a long time since I wrote to you. As you know I have been retired and am pursuing a quiet and peaceful life. But I still keep up an interest in military matters and especially in them scientific things which can only be solved with Greek letters and logarithms. I read with great pleasure in your issue of yesterday Lieutenant Whistlers demonstration that the Coefficient 27.68 was, as Lieutenant Greble says, incorrect. I always had my doubts as to that coefficient and I told General Flagler on that it was a disgrace. The general said that he had no doubt but what I was right but that he did not think it would be decent to displace an old respectable coefficient like 27.68 which had done good service for years with a young inexperienced one like 27.70. "This modern coefficient" says he "is all right but 27.68 is a veteran and served through the war and as long as I remain the Chief of Ordnance shall be kept in office."

I did intend to review Lieutenant Whistlers remarks but I find that I have not with me the books to decide whether with a gun at 32° Fahr it would be better to load it with V lbs or W lbs or X lbs of powder. Now with regard to masonry the gun with a steel scale what would happen if we had to measure it with a brass scale. I dont mis-doubt Lieutenant Whistler nor Greble but what would come of your coefficients thin?

Finally I am astonished that the slight difference of 0.02 is treated so contemptuously. In my time a decimal was a decimal and when I was at the Artillery School I was frequently cut 4-10 for forgetting it.

If Lieutenant Whistler does not think there is any difference between 27.70 and 27.68 why the devil didn't he say so at once. Instead of bothering us with thermometers and density and cube roots and the deuce knows what he could have easily written a short personal like the following, viz.: "Coefficient 27.68 after a long and honorable service will be retired Oct 1st next. It is understood that 27.70 will succeed to the position. 27.70 is one of the most efficient coefficients in service. It is rumored however that 27.68 will make a strong effort for the vacancy as he retires before 27.70."

PATRICK COSTIGAN.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

Sept. 28, 1897.

Things have been quite lively at the post during the past two weeks. The North Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the flagship New York, battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas and Maine, monitor Puritan and cruisers Brooklyn and Helena, a most formidable fleet, have been either at anchor in Hampton Roads or at Newport News or Norfolk taking on coal or supplies. On Monday morning the entire fleet sailed for Yorktown, where the sailors will be exercised at small arms practice, the range at the post not being available, because of the new works under construction in a line with the range.

On Saturday the football team of the fort and a team from the cruiser New York played a game of football, merely as a practice game for the benefit of both clubs. The two teams are closely matched, and after they have had more practice will put up a game worth seeing. The score was 6 to 0 in favor of the fort team.

Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, 3d Art., instructor in electricity and mines, returned from a three months' tour of Europe, on Sept. 25, and has settled down to work preparatory to instructing the class in his course.

1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., returned to the post from a month's and a half leave on the 27th of September.

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., left the post on a seven days' leave Sept. 25.

A man formerly a bugler on the New York, named Lewis Deihl, and who was discharged some three months since, came to enlist on the Indiana, and on Saturday night, while sitting on the breakwater, in front of the Hygeia Hotel, accidentally fell into the water, and was found on the beach the next morning dead from drowning. The remains were taken to the post hospital, and the sailors of the New York made up a subscription, raising some \$200, and decently interred the remains and sent the remainder to his widow, residing in New York. Yeoman O'Neal had the arrangements in charge.

The new hospital building is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will probably be one of the best appointed hospitals in the service.

Sergt. James Welch, Ord. Dept., retired, is at the post very sick, but it is hoped that he may recover. Sergt. Welch has the distinction of having sighted the gun, during the war, that shot away the flagstaff from the Confederate works at Sewell's Point.

Lieut. J. P. Wiser, editor of the journal of the U. S. Artillery, who has been spending a month with his family at Afton, Va., returned to the post Sept. 28.

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

The trial of Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d U. S. Inf., was concluded on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1897. The main points in the argument presented by the counsel of the accused was that the accused had contracted honest debts and had been unfortunate in not being able to repay what had been loaned him upon so many occasions. The counsel for the defence regarded the assignment of the pay account to Donaldson & Co., of Minneapolis, as the principal offence, and there was nothing in this, as Mr. Donaldson had promised Lieut. Morford no trouble, and that the accused deserved a favorable finding, in view of his efforts to pay his debts. The Judge Advocate, Col. Hunter, stated that the evidence plainly showed that Lieut. Morford had procured money under false pretences, and sometimes while wearing the uniform of an Army officer, and thereby disgracing it. The people of St. Paul and Minneapolis should be protected from deception and fraud, such as had, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate, been practised by Lieut. Morford. He had, he held, compromised his honor, and was without doubt "guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The officers in the regiment to which Lieut. Morford belongs are included among his creditors. The case of Lieut. Morford will probably be decided this week. Gen. Wade has the matter under consideration at last accounts.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1897.

The tea given by Mrs. Fiebeger on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 23, the first social event of the season, was very thoroughly enjoyed by the many guests who were present, undeterred by the very unpropitious weather. Mrs. Fiebeger was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Upson, and by Mesdames Wilder, Harding, Rees and Traub. At the dainty tea table, the decorations of which were pink, Mrs. Edgerton poured tea and Mrs. Lusk served ices. At a separate table bouillon was served by Mrs. Hunter.

The bachelor officers gave a very pleasant informal hop on Friday evening. Among the guests, in addition to the officers and ladies of the post, were several visitors, among whom were the Misses Hallett, Huse, Bowling, Van Patten, Craig, Fugler, Mrs. J. B. Babcock, Naval Cadet J. F. Babcock and Miss Todd.

Mrs. Harding was hostess at the cadet hop on Saturday evening, assisting Cadets Benchley, Kerr and Jackson in receiving the guests.

Col. M. M. Blunt, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. John C. Raymond, 3d Cav., and Lieut. Fred T. Arnold, 6th Cav., both officers having been graduates of '97, have been among visitors at the post during the past week. Miss Lulu is a guest of Miss Spurgin. Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt and family are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lusk. Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis are at Cranston's. Lieut. A. G. Lott, 6th Cav., who will render assistance in coaching the football team, and Mrs. Lott, nee Mercur, are expected at the post shortly. The football season will open on Saturday, Oct. 2, with the game with Trinity. The following is the schedule for the season: October 2, Trinity; Oct. 9, Wesleyan; Oct. 16, Harvard; Oct. 23, Tufts; Oct. 30, Yale; Nov. 6, Lehigh; Nov. 13, open; Nov. 20, Brown. The adverse decision of the Secretary of War in regard to the proposed game between the Military and Naval Academy football teams has been learned with regret by football enthusiasts here. With the beginning of October the following will be the daily programme, according to the schedule: Guard mounting, daily, except Sundays, 7:15 a. m.; Sundays, 8 a. m.; cavalry drill, 11 a. m. to 12 m.; inspection, Saturdays only, 2 p. m.; infantry drill, daily, except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; artillery, daily, except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; target practice with small arms, daily, except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; practical military engineering and signaling, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; dress parade, on Sundays only, 5:00 p. m.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Mr. Jas. W. Nightingale occurred on the night of Sept. 12 at Washington, D. C. The burial took place at Dubuque, Ia., his former home. He leaves a widow, the sister-in-law of the late Col. John B. Parke, U. S. A., two daughters and a son. Mrs. Nightingale will remain in Washington for the present at 1406 L street, N. W.

Mrs. Thomas, widow of Bvt. Maj. Evan Thomas, Captain, 4th U. S. Art., died in Canada, Sept. 13. The remains were taken to Washington, D. C., for interment in Arlington Cemetery. The services were performed by the Rev. Robert Wood, Assistant Rector of St. John's, and the pallbearers were Gen. T. Stanton, Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Col. Chas. Bird, Maj. R. C. Parker and Maj. F. G. Smith, of the U. S. A. Maj. Thomas, it will be recalled by many, was killed in action, April 26, 1873, in the ill-fated fight with Modoc Indians in the lava beds, California. Mrs. Thomas leaves two daughters, Mrs. Henry Fisher and Mrs. John Fisher, and their children, Catherine and Evan Thomas Fisher.

Gen. Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki, who died Sept. 22 in Paris, France, had reached the rank of General of Division and was in command of the Imperial Guard at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. He was shut up in Metz with Bazaine, but managed to escape and made his way first to England, where he carried on some mysterious negotiations with the Empress Eugenie in behalf of Bazaine which have never been explained. He then returned to France, and though looked on with suspicion by the Government of National Defense, was put in command of the Army of the East. He tried to drive Gen. von Werder from the siege of Belfort, but was forced to draw off and found his retreat cut off by Manteuffel's Army. Bourbaki's Bonapartist connections made him fear that his defeat would be ascribed to treason. He turned over the command to Gen. Clinchard and shot himself through the head. He recovered from his wound and lived to command a French Army corps till he was retired for age in 1881.

The Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Grant, died at his home in Trenton, N. J., on the night of Sept. 27. The deceased gentleman was a distinguished lawyer, and held many responsible positions in his native State. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy June 25, 1869, and held the office for eight years. He then resumed the practice of law in New Jersey, and became leading counsel in many important cases. He was elected a Representative from the First District of New Jersey in 1878 and re-elected in 1880. During the war he was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was appointed a Brigadier General by Gov. Olden, and assisted in organizing troops for the war of the rebellion. Mr. Robeson was twice married and leaves a widow, but no children.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN THE NAVY.

Edditer army & navy gurnle sept 22 18 ninety seven: dere sure,

A dam gote in this yard et up orl of the Vermont's rekwyshuns last weke witch tuk me 3 hours to rite & dide of it & thay found this in his stomuck & I told that to the fust lootinint & he put me in the brig ware I am now as ushle. I never git in the brig without thinkin of you & that's wy i me now asendin you this.

The Department has repeatedly informed officers of the Navy that the whole cost of entertainment of foreign officials and visitors generally, as well as of Department officials and of themselves—in fact, of everybody—has been considered by Congress in fixing their pay, is included therein, and is a prior item thereto to anything else. If they choose in early life to squander their emoluments on their relatives, or to neglect the opportunities officially afforded the North Atlantic Squadron every summer, to get themselves properly heeled matrimonially, this Department will not pony up deficiencies out of its scanty appropriation.

"Nevertheless, nothing is further from the desire of the Department than arbitrarily to restrict the character of the entertainments, which officers may thus provide and pay for out of their own pockets. In fact, the service is aware that it has itself advanced suggestions for such festivities, indicating the widest reasonable latitude. It has intimated that every wardroom has the material for an official minstrel or vaudeville troupe, and is even considering an ex-officio detail of the Executive as 'interlocutor' and the Paymaster and Marine Officer as 'end men.' Having been advised of a delightful variety of pleasing anecdotes, familiar also in wardrooms, it has taken measures to have them translated into foreign languages, so that they may prove as interesting to gentlemen visitors abroad as at home. So, also, it has especially commanded weekly readings from translations of the Latin poets, and contemplates issuing to ships libraries an expurgated edition of certain standard works on ranch life and hunting expeditions, for purposes of public recitation. It has also strongly urged the acquirement of the art of tastefully singing popular ballads by Rear Admirals, and of at least a rudimentary knowledge of the congee-congee dance on the part of Chiefs of Staff. This is certainly sufficient to show that the Department, to entertainments of proper character, paid for as aforesaid, means to extend the glad hand.

"But, there are some entertainments which, whether they are paid for or not, this Department does not intend to stand, and this is not to be forgotten. And, if it be true—if it be true, I repeat—and I don't want any mistake about this—if it be true that the nine indorsers of a certain letter sent from a navy yard asking for a Court of Inquiry and recently sat—I mean, acted—upon by this Department—it them—they—if those nine did get together on the Cob Dock on a moonlight night last week and entertain themselves and others by chanting,

"For we love sweet Rosy O'Navy,  
And Rosy O'Navy loves we."

"I want it—that is, this Department wants it—understood that for that term this Department proposes to provide further entertainment at its own expense, even if it busts the bottom out of the U. S. Mint. And if they think—"

The gastrick joos of that beast has skowered out orl the rest, so I cndn't rede it ever yure.

T. AP. CATESBY SHELBURNE,  
Ships riter USS Vermont (brig).

The new barracks at the Pensacola Naval Station are ready for occupancy, and a new detail of marines will be sent there in a few days. It has been urged by members of the Dock Board that Pensacola offers exceptional advantages above all others on the Gulf for the location of a floating dry dock and if Congress authorizes an increase in the number of docks one will be placed there by the Department.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 22, SEPT. 14, 1897, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Revokes G. O. 5, of 1892, with regard to the preparation of contracts for articles at more than one price.

G. O. 22, SEPT. 18, 1897, D. CAL.

G. O. No. 1, c. s., from these headquarters, is hereby revoked.

Until the promulgation of further orders, in conformity with the requirements of par. 230, Army Regulations of 1895, the post and regimental commanders will prescribe such drills and the hours for the same as they may deem necessary, for the best interests and requirements of their commands, having a due regard for existing orders and regulations.

By command of Brig. Gen. Shafter:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 55, SEPT. 17, 1897, W. D. A. G. O.

Publishes an order of the Postmaster General, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications for the current fiscal year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

SAM'L BRECK, Adj't. Gen.

W. D. A. G. O. SEPT. 27, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25, 1897.

Retirement.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251. Revised Statutes.

Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell, Sept. 18, 1897.

Casualty.

1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, 5th Art., died Sept. 23, 1897, at Rochester, N. Y.

G. O. 16, SEPT. 27, 1897, D. MISSOURI.

Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj't. Gen., having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. 217, c. s., War Department, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj't. Gen., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business, in connection with the troops now in that city en route to St. Michaels, Alaska. Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business, in connection with the transportation of troops now in that city en route to St. Michaels, Alaska. (S. O. 140, D. Col., Sept. 22.)

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., will report to Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. G., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 5th Cav., president of the examining board, to meet at San Antonio, Texas, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of 12-inch mortar carriages. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., having been appointed a member of the board of ordnance officers on powders and high explosives, will proceed to the Ordnance Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., at such times as the board may be convened. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, U. S. A., is extended 6 months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

So much of par. 16, S. O. 162, July 14, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., to report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty at that post, is amended so as to direct him to report in person for duty at the new post on Sullivan's Island, S. C. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Maj. Charles W. Williams, Q. M., will proceed from Jeffersonville, Ind., to the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of transferring his accountability at the latter place, and, upon the completion of that duty, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

Capt. John S. Mallory, Acting Judge Adv., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp E. T. Jeffery, Colorado Springs, Colo., to witness the Department Infantry Competition; thence to Fort Robinson, Neb., to witness the Cavalry Competition of the Departments of Dakota, Platte and Columbia; thence to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to witness the Infantry Competition of the Department of the Platte, and thence to Fort Clark, Texas, to witness the Infantry Competition of the Department of Texas. (S. O. 78, D. C., Sept. 21.)

1st Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., now on detached service in the field at or near Fort Wingate, N. M., from Fort Apache, Ariz., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Colorado to enable him to proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., in compliance with par. 16, S. O. 162, c. s., War Department, A. G. O. (S. O. 78, D. C., Sept. 21.)

Acting Hospital Steward H. C. Senecal will proceed to Washington Barracks. (Fort Warren, Sept. 29.)

Acting Hospital Steward John M. Corson, Hospital Corps, now on furlough, will be discharged the service of the U. S. on Oct. 10, 1897. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., Purchasing Commisary, at New Orleans, La., will proceed to New York City and report for temporary duty, to Maj. John F. Weston, C. S., Purchasing Comm'y., in that city, and will return to New Orleans when so directed. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Asst. Q. M., A. D. C. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business in connection with the inspection of 10-inch disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., having reported, upon the expiration of his leave, is relieved from duty at the Department of Missouri headquarters, to enable him to comply with par. 8, S. O. 128, c. s., War Department. (S. O. 173, D. M., Sept. 22.)

Payment of troops for the muster of Sept. 30 will be made in the Department of Missouri by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Brady, Wayne and Thomas and the Rock Island and Indianapolis Arsenals, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, including the troops

at the Department rifle range, Columbus Barracks and Fort Leavenworth, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Fort Logan H. Roots, the Army and Navy General Hospital and Forts Sill, Reno and Riley, and any troops temporarily absent. The troops at the Department rifle range will be mustered on detachment pay rolls. (S. O. 172, D. M., Sept. 21.)

Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg., now on temporary duty with troops at Fort Gibson, I. T., will rejoin his proper station, Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 172, D. M., Sept. 21.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Frank L. Dodds, Acting Judge Adv. (S. O. 105, D. T., Sept. 22.)

The leave for fifteen days granted Lieut. Col. J. W. Scully, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is extended fifteen days. (S. O. 224, D. E., Sept. 27.)

Acting Hospital Steward Lafayette Joseph will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 21.)

Capt. W. E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., and escort, will proceed to Flushing, N. Y., and from there conduct Capt. R. R. Ball, Asst. Surg., to Washington, D. C. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 24.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Charles B. Byrne, Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will report in person for duty to the Commanding Officer, Plattburg Barracks, New York, to relieve Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg. Maj. Harvey, upon being relieved by Maj. Byrne, will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry C. Senecal, Hospital Corps, now at Fort Warren, Mass., is transferred to Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

1st Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., will report in person on Monday, Oct. 18, 1897, to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surg., and Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo., on Monday, Oct. 18, 1897, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., will report in person on Oct. 25, 1897, to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the examining board, appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., and Capt. Euclid B. Frock, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, Oct. 25, 1897, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

1st Lieut. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., will report in person Oct. 18, 1897, to Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the examining board, appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., will report in person Oct. 4, 1897, to Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the examining board appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

So much of par. 13, S. O. 150, June 29, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, C. E., to report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, for duty as engineer officer, is rescinded. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The following changes in the faculty of the Army Medical School are ordered: Capt. G. D. DeShon, Asst. Surg., is designated as instructor in Hospital Corps drill, and first aid to wounded, vice Capt. Frank R. Keefer, Asst. Surg., who is relieved. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Maj. J. W. Jacobs, Q. M., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business to complete arrangements for shipment of supplies for troops en route to St. Michaels, Alaska. (S. O. 138, D. C., Sept. 20.)

Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg., with Hospital Steward Louis Steinle, and two privates of the Hospital Corps, to be selected by Capt. Edie, will proceed to-day to Seattle, Wash., and there report to Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf., to accompany that officer's command for duty at St. Michaels, Alaska. (S. O. 94, D. C., Sept. 19.)

Capt. F. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Camp Alger, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Tenn., and report for temporary duty, relieving Capt. C. C. McCulloch, Asst. Surg., who will return to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 225, D. E., Sept. 28.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, Oct. 18, 1897, at 10 o'clock, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., now on duty at Willets Point, N. Y., will proceed to and take temporary station at New York City, and relieve Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., of the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at that place, until the arrival there of Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., when he will return to his proper station. Capt. Richard, upon being relieved by Capt. Poindexter, will proceed to comply with his orders to report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the expiration of his graduating leave, Sept. 30, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Pvt. Robert B. Hanly, Troop I, 2d Cav., having been tried at Fort Logan, Colo., and found guilty of quitting guard, was sentenced "To be confined at hard labor for six months and to forfeit ten dollars per month for the same period." The sentence is approved. Brig. Gen. Otis, is reviewing the case, says: "In view of the facts that the accused was suddenly detailed for guard to replace a member of the same who had been relieved; that he had not been detailed as supernumerary of the guard; that the evidence shows he was under the influence of

liquor when detailed and that his condition was not detected owing to the darkness and to the hasty and irregular inspection to which he was subjected after reporting for this duty, the sentence is mitigated to confinement at hard labor under charge of the guard for two months and forfeiture of ten dollars per month of his pay for the same period." (S. O. 77, D. C., Sept. 17.)

The leave granted Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 78, D. C., Sept. 21.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

A post exchange will be established at Fort Ethan Allen, to date from Oct. 1, 1897, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Heard, Q. M., 3d Cav., is detailed as officer in charge. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 22.)

Review, inspection and muster of the 3d Cavalry will take place Sept. 30. The month of October will be used by Captains for such exercises as are necessary for proper instruction of men in field duty. The following will be carefully taught, viz.: Estimating of distances by pace of horse; outposts; advance and rear guards; patrols by officers and non-commissioned officers; road sketching, and such other instruction as may be required in above direction. Captains may unite with each other in practical exercises, making them as realistic as possible. No drill call will be sounded, and troops may leave post as early and remain as late as desired. At the end of the month each Captain will submit a report of his practical operations, with maps or road sketches and patrol reports, which will be forwarded to Department headquarters. In case of inclement weather the riding hall will be used as designated. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 24.)

An exchange council to consist of Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.; Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, Q. M., 3d Cav., will meet at Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 22, to determine the amount which each organization at the post shall be assessed for membership in the post exchange. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 22.)

Col. Henry, under date of Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 27, 1897, publishes the following: At a meeting of the 8th Vermont Regimental Association, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved: That the secretary convey to General Guy V. Henry a vote of thanks for the splendid drill and parade he gave for the 8th Veterans, and for the special honors shown our beloved Colonel Seth Thomas."

In communicating the above the Commanding Officer feels certain that the presence of these veterans was an incentive to the soldiers, and that it was, as well, a pleasure to drill before men who had made a record under fire. Too much cannot be done for those who have earned the name veteran by duties faithfully performed in the past, and it should be an object lesson to emulate their example in all duties and trusts imposed upon us who are still in active service.

The following extract from report of Inspector General of an inspection of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from May 31 to June 7, 1897, is published for the information of the regiment: "The regiment was paraded in full dress uniform. The ceremony of review was very handsomely rendered, and the military appearance and bearing of the troops left little to be desired." (G. O. 41, Third Cav., Sept. 24.)

The following promotion and appointment was made in the 3d Cavalry, Sept. 23: Corp. Homer B. Hyde, Troop A, to be Sergeant, vice Benson discharged; Lance Corp. Alexander Skelley, Troop A, to be Corporal, vice Hyde promoted.

The resignation of Addl. 2d Lieut. Seth M. Milliken, 3d Cav., has been accepted by the President to take effect Sept. 30, 1897. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Lance Corp. Malvern L. Carpenter, Troop K, is appointed Corporal, vice Smith discharged. (G. O. 42, 3d Cav., Sept. 29.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., will proceed, on the expiration of his present leave, to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and join his troop. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon return of Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., to duty at Fort Clark, Texas, is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th Cav. (S. O. 105, D. T., Sept. 22.)

1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., Aid, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., for the purpose of inspecting a proposed site for a target range. (S. O. 118, D. D., Sept. 23.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, to take effect upon the expiration of his graduating leave, Sept. 30, 1897, is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Lance Corp. T. H. Coppard, E, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to take effect Nov. 1, 1897, and will then proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The following transfers are made in the 6th Cavalry: Capt. George L. Scott, from Troop D to Troop L; Capt. Augustus P. Blocksom, from Troop L to Troop D; Capt. Blocksom will proceed to join the troop to which he is transferred. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect upon the expiration of his graduating leave, Sept. 30, 1897, is granted Addl. 2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5 next, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav. (Fort Bayard, N. M.) (S. O. 78, D. C., Sept. 21.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 8th Cav., is extended one day. (S. O. 87, D. P., Sept. 16.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect Sept. 28, is granted Maj. James N. Wheelan, 8th Cav. (S. O. 118, D. D., Sept. 23.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Henry H. Wright, 9th Cav., is extended five days. (S. O. 78, D. C., Sept. 21.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Sept. 25, is granted Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav. (S. O. 118, D. D., Sept. 23.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Sergt. R. Tyach is detailed Exchange Steward. (Key West Barracks, Sept. 21.)

The leave granted Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art., recently assigned, will be relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Johnson Ha-good, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

Light Battery E, 1st Art., will make a practice march to Aldie, Loudoun County, Va., and there remain in camp for ten or fifteen days, as may be necessary, to complete target practice, and then return by march to Washington Barracks. (S. O. 225, D. E., Sept. 28.)

Corp. J. J. Monckton has been promoted Sergeant and Pts. A. Olsen and F. Schumacher, appointed Corporals, in Battery H, 1st Artillery.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art., to take effect upon the completion of his duty as a member of the regimental board to conduct battery competitions. (S. O. 226, D. E., Sept. 29.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art. (St. Francis Barracks, Sept. 26.)

1st Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., to prepare estimates, etc. (St. Francis Barracks, Sept. 26.)

1st Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., is detailed a member of the Regimental Examining Board, vice 1st Lieut. F. S. Harlow, relieved. (St. Francis Barracks, Sept. 28.)

#### 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj't. 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Sept. 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 21.)

Leave for six days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 22.)

Sergt. W. Jones, K. 2d Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 24.)

1st Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant and Exchange Officer. Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., is appointed Signal Officer, Ordnance Officer and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 27.)

Pvt. P. O'Hara, G, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. F. Dittus and detachment of K, 2d Artillery, will proceed to Fort Slocum as witnesses before G. C. M. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 27.)

#### 4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Corp. L. J. Hardeman, C, 4th Art., and guard, will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Sept. 24.)

Leave for one month, from about Oct. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for six days is granted Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 28.)

The leave for six days granted Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., is extended one day. (S. O. 227, D. E., Sept. 30.)

#### 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN L. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., will take charge of the office of the Acting Judge Advocate of the Department and perform the duties thereof during the absence on leave of Capt. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A. (S. O. 105, D. T., Sept. 22.)

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, by Sept. 5, to conduct the Department infantry competition to be held at that post. (S. O. 106, D. T., Sept. 23.)

Sergt. Thos. Winters, A, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 23.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., in S. O. 93, April 22, 1897, H. Q. A., is extended to Nov. 30, 1897. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Private Elmer H. Root, Light Battery F, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

It is the mournful duty of the Regimental Commander to announce the death at Rochester, N. Y., on the morning of the 23d inst., of 1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, of this regiment, from injuries received in an accident at Macedon, N. Y., on Aug. 18 last, and a subsequent attack of pneumonia. Born at Macedon, Nov. 27, 1863, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy Sept. 1, 1884; he graduated fifth in his class and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, June 11, 1888; he was promoted to the grade of 1st Lieutenant of Artillery, May 28, 1894, and assigned to the 3d Artillery, whence he was transferred to the 5th Artillery Oct. 10, 1896. At the time of his death he was Instructor of Military Tactics at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, where he was both efficient and popular. By Lieut. Gallup's death the regiment loses an intelligent and energetic officer and a congenial and pleasant companion. The deep sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family, and as a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the 5th Artillery will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. (G. O. 3, H. Q. 5th Art., Sept. 27.)

#### 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Pars. 1 and 2, S. O. 87, c. s., Department of California, detailing 1st Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf., for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and directing him to proceed to San Diego Barracks to enter upon that duty, are rescinded. (S. O. 93, D. C., Sept. 15.)

2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map ordered by the Secretary of War, and is announced as Quartermaster and Commissary of the detachment from Benicia Barracks. (S. O. 96, D. C., Sept. 23.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., in the performance of the duty assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 85, c. s., Department of California, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 96, D. C., Sept. 23.)

#### 2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

In Co. E, 2d Infantry, Lance Corp. Alfred G. Sanders was, on Sept. 19, appointed Corporal.

Upon the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, Co. F, 2d Infantry, Corp. William Russell, is promoted Sergeant in said company.

#### 3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 22, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Houle, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 117, D. D., Sept. 18.)

#### 5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Corp. Edward Millett has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. H. Hickson appointed Corporal in Co. H, 5th Infantry.

#### 6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Pvt. P. Flaherty, E, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. J. J. Gardner, B, 6th Inf., having re-enlisted, his rank has been continued.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf. (S. O. 224, D. E., Sept. 27.)

Lance Corp. P. Leonard, F, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. John Nodecker, C, 6th Inf., having re-enlisted, his rank has been continued from January 9, 1897.

#### 7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of the Colorado, is granted Col. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 30.)

#### 9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Sergt. John E. Hecke shot and seriously wounded Pvt. E. H. Brown at Madison Barracks on the evening of Sept. 24. Both belonged to Co. H, 9th Infantry, and the shooting was the outcome of an old feud. The wounded soldier was taken to the hospital and the Sergeant placed in confinement to await results.

Cos. C, E, F and G, 9th Inf., will constitute 1st Battalion, under Capt. J. M. Lee. Co. E is designated color company. Cos. A, B, D and H will be the 2d Battalion, with Capt. A. H. Bowman in command. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 24.)

Leave for 3 days is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., detailed officer in charge of post mess and gardens. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 22.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. F. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 21.)

#### 10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Upon return to Fort Reno, O. T., on completion of their duties in connection with the competitions at Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1st Lieut. Carl Kroops and 2d Lieut. Robert O'Flynn, 10th Inf., will be relieved from further duty at Fort Reno, and will then proceed to Fort Sill, O. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty with the companies of the 10th Inf. threat. (S. O. 174, D. M., Sept. 23.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 121, c. s., D. M., as details Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., to visit such companies of the National Guard of Oklahoma Territory as may be designated by the Governor or Adjutant General of that Territory, during the latter part of July and the first part of August, 1897, for the purpose of instructing such organizations in their duties, is amended so as to direct Capt. Lincoln to perform that duty from Sept. 27 to Oct. 11, 1897. (S. O. 173, D. M., Sept. 22.)

#### 11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following appointment in Co. G, 11th Inf., was made on Sept. 22: Lance Corp. Frederick Schumacher to be Corporal, vice Hanavan, discharged.

#### 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corp. C. Stacey, D, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. B. Christensen appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., is appointed Post Commissary. (Fort Porter, Sept. 23.)

1st Lieut. Marion B. Safford, 13th Inf., is detailed a member of the general court martial at Fort Columbus. (S. O. 226, D. E., Sept. 29.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed instructor of calisthenics and gymnastics. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 24.) The officers of the skeleton companies of the 13th Inf. (I and K), who may return to duty with the regiment will, on account of insufficiency of quarters at regimental headquarters, take station at Fort Niagara. (S. O. 222, D. E., Sept. 24.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Fugger, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 29.)

#### 16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

The following transfers are made in the 16th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, from Co. D to I; 1st Lieut. Charles Miller, from Co. I to D. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

2d Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., is assigned to duty at Frankford Arsenal, with station at Philadelphia, Pa., for a course of instruction in Ordnance duty for one year, commencing Oct. 1, 1897, or as soon thereafter as practicable. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

#### 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Battalion, 17th Infantry, will be composed of Cos. D, E, F, and A, Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, commanding; 2d Lieut. I. L. Reeves, Battalion Adj't.; 2d Battalion, Cos. C, G, B and H, Capt. C. S. Roberts, commanding; 2d Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, Battalion Adj't. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 27.)

Corp. Thos. B. MacSweeney, A, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

#### 18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

2d Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 18th Inf., is relieved from the operations of par. 3, S. O. 106, Department of Texas. (S. O. 108, D. T., Sept. 25.)

2d Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 18th Inf., is detailed as range officer for duty in connection with the department infantry competition to be held at Fort Clark, Texas, and will proceed to that post by the 6th proximo, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer. Upon completion of the duty he will return to his station, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (S. O. 108, D. T., Sept. 25.)

#### 20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Q. M., 21st Inf., will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., of his duties in charge of the construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 26.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 27.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension, and to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 29.)

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Sept. 20, 1897, is granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 87, D. P., Sept. 16.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf., is further extended six months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 88, D. P., Sept. 20.)

#### 23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

1st Lieut. Raymond R. Stevens, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., are detailed for duty in connection with the Department of Texas infantry competition to be held at Fort Clark, Texas, the former as chief range officer and ordnance officer, and the latter as range officer, and on Oct. 7 they will report to the officer in charge accordingly. (S. O. 106, D. T., Sept. 23.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, Q. M., 23d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

#### 24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 76, D. C., Sept. 15.)

Regt. Q. M. Sergt. John Calloway, 24th Inf., having been tried and found guilty of disobedience of orders and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "to be reduced to the grade of a private soldier." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. (S. O. 77, D. C., Sept. 17.)

Private Goodson M. Newland, Co. H, 24th U. S. Inf., was on Sept. 23 appointed Q. M. Sergt. of the Regt., vice John Calloway, reduced, to date Sept. 23, 1897.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 27.)

#### 25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., to take effect upon the final adjournment of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., by S. O. 106, c. s., D. D. (S. O. 118, D. D., Sept. 23.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Oct. 10, 1897, is granted Capt. James C. Ord, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 27. Detail: Maj. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; Capt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.; Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; Capt. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf.; Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. George E. French, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 171, D. M., Sept. 20.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 27. Detail: Maj. Joseph B. Girard, Surg.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Parker W. West, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 172, D. M., Sept. 21.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 23. Detail: Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf.; Capt. Robert F. Bates, 18th Inf.; Capt. Wm. B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fielder M. Beall, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 104, D. T., Sept. 21.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 4. Detail: Capts. Richard P. Strong, Peter Leary, Jr., William Everett; 1st Lieuts. Clarence Deems, Lucien G. Berry, Alfred M. Hunter; Addl. 2d Lieut. Albert J. Bowley, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundein, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 225, D. E., Sept. 24.)

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., Oct. 4. Detail: Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art.; Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg.; Oliver E. Wood; 1st Lieuts. Garland N. Whistler, 5th Art.; Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Tschappat; Addl. 2d Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckley, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 225, D. E., Sept. 28.)

At Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 29, 1897. Detail: Capt. Carroll H. Bell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art.; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 173, D. M., Sept. 22.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 27, 1897. Detail: Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art.; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Howard, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 178, D. C., Sept. 21.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 27, 1897. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Cool

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It is an interesting feature in the history of courts martial that the King whose disregard of all covenants between himself and his subjects cost him his throne and eventually his life should have been the first to codify rules for the better government of his army. The modern form of court martial was adopted by an ordinance under the hand and seal of Charles I., and received statutory recognition in the Mutiny Act passed in the reigns of William and Mary.

The Century Company, New York, publish "Master Skylark, a Story of Shakespear's Time," by John Bennett, with many illustrations by Reginald B. Birch. The hero of the story is a small boy, Nick Attwood, called "Master Skylark," who is stolen by a strolling player who has heard his wonderful voice. He has various adventures singing before Queen Elizabeth, and being finally restored to his family partly through the agency of Will Shakespeare, who appears with Ben Johnson and their circle of friends as characters in the book. Nick is at first denied entrance to the house of his father, who has strong objections to strolling players, and believes his son ran away on his own motion. He is finally reconciled, and finds that his son's friends, the players, are a very good-hearted and kindly set of fellows. The story has appeared serially in St. Nicholas, and is already favorably known to a wide circle of readers.

Speaking of the scheme presented by Mr. Hollis for settling the line and staff question, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: It will be seen that the main feature of this scheme is the introduction of a system similar to that which obtains in the British Navy in regard to the gunnery, torpedo and navigating branches. The proficiency in carrying out the duties of an officer of the watch is only to be obtained by experience and plenty of practice. The responsibilities of a man charged with the direction of a ship's movements is very great even in times of peace; in times of war it goes without saying that the duties will be more onerous and the responsibility far greater. In a similar manner, mutatis mutandis, the duties and responsibilities of the officer in charge of the engine room are not such that they can be entrusted to the novice, or to one without experience and practice. The specialist in gunnery, torpedo, or navigation is on a wholly different footing. He is not without experience as a watch officer, and, looking forward ultimately to promotion to a grade in which his special knowledge will

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be subordinated to that of the direction of the ship in peace or war, he will probably not allow his special functions to interfere in such a manner as to impair his qualifications for the higher post.

It was predicted that the "cat" was dead, and in the London Naval Exhibition a feature was made of the very last seen alive and kicking in the British service. Yet now a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette," writing home from Simon's Town, gives particulars of the revival of this almost obsolete creature of discipline on board the Penelope. This vessel is now used as a naval prison, and a marine serving in the special service ship Alecto had been sent to her for some breach of discipline. He, however, persistently refused to do any work while there, and in various other ways made himself objectionable to the prison authorities. As nothing else would have any effect upon him it was eventually decided to have recourse to the "cat." The man was first medically examined, and being pronounced to be in sound health, both bodily and mentally, he was sentenced to receive twelve lashes, and these were duly administered. "I have not heard," adds the writer, "how the victim has behaved since, but I have little doubt he has reconsidered his determination not to work, for a little of the 'cat' goes a long way with men of his stamp." Those who have seen half a dozen men get "four bag" before breakfast will think little of the efficiency of a dozen strokes as a deterrent or even as a reminder, but the incident is interesting, as the last use of the "cat" must have been at least twenty years ago.

A Paris correspondent of the New York "Sun" relates that a young American recently arrived at the French capital who was very anxious to know something of the real Paris and the real French life, etc. He was advised by a friend—a Frenchman—to read the "Petit Parisien," which, said he, is the paper of the French bourgeoisie. It reflects France. It has a circulation of 800,000 copies a day. Besides it makes a specialty of things American. He bought, and found among "things American" the following: Leader on relations of Canada and France: "Canada is indeed a great country, and it may well be proud of having been the birthplace of the patriot George Washington." Leader on review of troops in Russia: "Among the celebrated persons who sat down to the luncheon was the brilliant Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, Gen. Nelson." Leader on American progress: "But, of course, one must remember that the people of the United States are in great numbers but half-civilized. Only a small proportion of them know how to read and write, and it is merely the great sordid power of making money," etc. Leader on America, Japan and Spain: "The United States has no war power. Its Navy is composed of a few modern ships which cannot put to sea, and its Army, or what it calls an Army, is made up of a great many Generals and a few negro and Indian troops of no discipline and poorly armed. Either Japan or Spain would find the vanquishing of the presumptuous Yankees an easy task." And so on.

**IVORY**

Are your cut glass and china dull looking? Were they washed with common rosin soap? Rosin is sticky. Ivory Soap washes clean.

**SOAP**

Secretary Long will commence next week the preparation of his first annual report. He has received the reports of the several chiefs of bureaus of his department, they having been submitted to him on Friday. Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is understood to have recommended an increase of the enlisted force and referred to the lack of commissioned line officers. Engineer-in-Chief Melville has also referred to the lack of engineer officers, and Chief Naval Constructor Hitchborn has pointed out the necessity of adding to his corps. Surg. Gen. Tryon has shown that more medical officers are needed. That an increase of the personnel must be had is shown by the above recommendations. The Secretary appreciates this fact, for he assured the "Journal" correspondent that he understands that the number of officers now in the service is inadequate and that more ships must necessitate additional officers and men. It is proposed by the Secretary to pay particular attention in his forthcoming report to improvements to navy yard plants. He will point out the necessity of additional docks, but will deprecate the establishment of any further structures of this character on the Pacific Coast unless additional battleships should be authorized. The Secretary will also recommend the construction of additional vessels, and, as he stated, this would mean more officers and men. What the Secretary will say upon the personnel question cannot be foreshadowed, but it is known that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has submitted a long statement in regard to the Hollis proposition, etc., which the Secretary will consider in connection with the recommendations he will make on this point. The Secretary on Thursday discussed with Lieut. G. M. Stoney the proposition submitted by that officer, which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt discussed in a long report, an extract of which was given in the "Journal" of last week, and, as a result, will, it is understood, devote a portion of his report to the advisability of the purchase by the Government of a stern wheeler, to be manned by navy men, for patrolling the Yukon.

The detachment to make up the garrison of the new post to be established at St. Michaels in command of Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Randall, 8th U. S. Inf., left Fort Russell on the morning of Sept. 20, for the Yukon, going over the Union Pacific to Seattle, where a revenue cutter transported them to St. Michaels. When spring arrives the troops will move up the Yukon River to Circle City, where another post will be established. A large number of the friends of Col. Randall, Lieuts. E. S. Walker and E. Bell, 8th U. S. Inf., and the twenty-five enlisted men, gathered at the depot to bid them good-bye. Adjt. Gen. Stitzer, Wyoming National Guard, and Maj. Wilhelm, 8th U. S. Inf., went over the hill to Laramie with Col. Randall, and bade the party good-bye from the depot at the Gem City. The detail had a car to themselves to Seattle. Supplies for one year would reach them at that point. The men will be fitted out for a -60 degrees temperature. Their underclothing will be of the very heaviest and warmest wool and they will have fur caps, buffalo overcoats and fur-lined overshoes. Each man will also be supplied with a cowhide sleeping bag with the hair turned inside and every possible arrangement made to combat the extreme low temperature of the boreal regions. Conical wall tents with camp stove complete will also be used. The officers were authorized by the War Department to draw eight months' pay in advance. This is to give them ready money for use at St. Michaels. Following are the names of the enlisted men composing the detachment: Co. A—Musician Naughton, Pvts. Clarke, Chapman, Helms, Hermann, Lawrence and Rearden. Co. C—Corp. Delaney, Artificer O'Connor, Pvts. Stansel, Michaels, Burns and Frick. Co. E—Corp. Byrne, Musician Clarke, Pvts. Harris, Ross, Robinson and Holland. Co. F—Sergt. Burke, Corp. Nebraski, Pvts. Parsons, O'Donnell, Riddle and Gold.

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., left Fort Porter, N.Y., this week to spend the month of October on leave.

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## REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK BOARD.

In order to place the naval service upon a footing equal to that of foreign nations, the United States will have to spend nearly \$11,000,000 in the construction of additional dry docks.

This, at least, is the finding of the Board, consisting of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, Commander F. E. Chadwick and Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashell, appointed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt to report upon the needs of the Navy with reference to docks. The Board finds that docks should be immediately built at these points: At Boston, one concrete dock, 700 feet long, \$1,500,000; at New York, one concrete dock, 500 feet long, \$1,200,000; at Norfolk and Mare Island, one concrete dock, 500 feet long, \$1,100,000; at Port Royal, improvements, \$25,000; at New Orleans, floating and graving dock, \$750,000. Total, \$5,675,000.

In addition to the docks urgently needed, the Board recommends that structures be built at these places: At New London, fresh water basin, with dock, \$1,000,000; at Newport News, a steel floating and graving dock, \$650,000; at Tortugas, a steel floating and graving dock, \$650,000; at San Francisco, concrete dock at Yerba Buena, \$1,500,000; at San Pedro, concrete dock, 700 feet in length, \$1,500,000.

Referring to the points most likely to be attacked in case of war, the report states: "On the Atlantic coast, the points most likely to be attacked by an enemy are Massachusetts Bay, Long Island Sound and New York and Chesapeake bays. These positions strategically important for the naval defense and which should be strongly held are the harbors at and on their approaches, which are Portland, Me.; Provincetown, Mass.; the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Sandy Hook at the entrance to New York Bay and the Cape Henry Channel. The entrance to the Delaware Bay and to Port Royal Sound should also be secure from occupancy. On the Gulf coast the attack will be from the Florida or Yucatan Channel and the natural defense will be on the line from Tortugas and Key West. On the Pacific coast, the positions of utmost importance are Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay and, contingent on its completion, the project at San Pedro.

"We are, from a naval point of view, weak in comparison with the great naval powers of Europe, and the naval strength of Japan is growing so rapidly that within a year or two she will also overmatch us in available strength in the Pacific. Every effort is then necessary on our part to at least retain command of the sea on our own coasts and to supplement our naval strength by providing accessible places for repair and docking and by fortifications so located that when our squadrons are pressed by a superior force they may use them as supports in holding the approaches to our coasts. So

long as an enemy is compelled to draw all of his supplies from his home stations his operations must be limited by the necessity of holding his communications clear and the quantity of supplies he can transport in his ships under the protection of his fleets. If he must be prepared to meet upon arrival on our coasts even a much weaker naval force, held compactly in hand, with repair and supply facilities near, we can retain the command of the sea on our coasts and render impossible its occupation near our commercial centers."

"The dry docks at Boston, New York, etc., should be concrete graving structures, each 500 feet in length on the blocks, 90 feet wide on the sill, with a depth of 30 feet over the sill and blocks at mean high water. Such a dock should be located at New York, between the present stone dock and dock No. 2, the sawmill building being removed to make room. The sides of the entrance should be vertical, with sliding caisson withdrawing into a special pocket on one side."

In regard to the cost of construction the board says that it would appear that the cost of a steel floating dock and a timber graving dock of equal capacities would be nearly equal, but that the time of construction is in favor of the steel dock in the ratio of about seven to twelve. The concrete dock, under the same conditions as the timber dock, would cost from 50 to 75 per cent. more and the time of construction would be 50 per cent. greater. In the opinion of the board, the cost of a granite dock would be about double that of a concrete dock. For all the docks a depth of 30 feet is suggested over the sill as being in all probability the maximum draft of any vessel, even in the out-of-trim condition produced by collision, accident, explosion or gunpowder.

In conclusion, the board expresses the conviction that all Government docks should be of a permanent character, and their readiness for use at all times be assured at any cost.

## PHYSIQUE OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The physical proportions of the American soldier are described by Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg. U. S. A., in a paper read before the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and published in pamphlet form by the Berlin Printing Company, Columbus, O. The pamphlet shows that the most capable men of any race or nation are the typical men; the typical men are those whose physical proportions vary least from all others; whose like in any large group of a people is found in greater numbers than any other. Three dimensions of the body have hitherto had general acceptance in estimating the physical powers of men; these are stature, chest girth—including chest capacity—and body weight, and despite other refinements of modern science, which has attempted to substitute and supplement them, these three within certain limitations, still hold good. It has been ascertained that for every inch of height, between five and six feet, the extreme breathing capacity ("vital capacity") is increased eight cubic inches; the vital capacity is at its maximum at 35 years of age, and there is an annual decrease of 1.21 cubic inches onward to 63 years, backward to 15 years of age. The influence of weight on capacity of respiration is less marked than that of height. It is well known to physiologists, that the respiratory processes are intimately connected with the nutrition of the body. These facts support the theory that the physical power of a race, or people, and consequently their capacity for work, is directly as their average stature.

A table made up from the measurements of 190,621 native white Americans, examined and accepted for the military service of the United States, 1863-65, shows that the number of men below 63 inches in height is but little greater than that of the class above 73 inches. The most numerous, and therefore the typical class, is included between 67 and 69 inches. This standard class having a greater number of other classes below, than above, it would accordingly have a greater chest girth than the average for the whole group.

The mean height of 125 United States naval cadets above the age of 23 years, was 67.80 inches. As these men are drawn from all parts and classes of the United States, they represent very nearly the typical physical development of the American people of 25 years of age. From what source has the superior stature of the Americans been derived? Assuming that the relative height of the ancestors of the Colonists was as their national types remain to-day, we find the racial type of stature in the large-limbed Celt, whose physical proportions are still the first in Europe. Next in order is the English blood, a composite strain bred on the Anglo-Saxon stock. The Northmen are third, led by the Norwegians and Swedes, the Danes ranging below the latter, but above the Germans. All these are well above the average height of man.

On the whole, the native white soldier appears to be taller and slighter in mould than his foreign comrade; he has accordingly less juice and more bone. These features he has acquired in part from his native soil, over whose dryer continental areas lately roamed a tall and sinewy aboriginal race. Considering the body as a machine, the American workingman has as strongly built machine as any other and more fuel to run it with than his European brother. The maximum American Army service weight of 190 pounds is well placed; an overweight man is handicapped by his surplus flesh and expends his energies in carrying it about.

Another question remains to be considered, What is the proportion of these able-bodied men to the entire population? The number of recruits rejected on primary examination, as shown by the reports quoted above, equals the number accepted. The causes of re-

jection, though mainly diseases and deformities constituting imperfect physique, also include mental and moral infirmities, as well as some disqualifications referable to social and political status. The census of 1900 will show of men of all classes, from 20 to 29 years of age—the flower of the nation—a number exceeding six millions; dividing this number by two, there will remain a possible military potential of three millions of this class alone; not of soldiers, but of the raw material of which soldiers are made. If but one in five should be called into service, they might compose an army larger than any now organized. While military statistics cannot be accepted as conclusive in estimating the physical character of a nation, unless the army be the nation in arms and the quiescent army the people, all available statistics tend to prove that an enrollment of the American people, which would separate all those incapacitated by disease and infirmity, would show a physical development not below any standard, and second in quality of form and condition to no other in the world.

"There finally comes into view a significant question: The Americans are a composite people, resulting from the blending of various nationalities; the type now is, and for some time will continue to be a variable one. The commingling strains of alien blood have thus far apparently worked no deterioration of quality; they are remotely of the same stirp as our own, homogeneous and compatible. Not so the swarthy, low-browed and stunted peoples now swarming to our shores. Absorbed into the body of the people, these multitudes must inevitably evolve an inferiority of type. To realize the result of such a contingency, let it be considered that the loss of an inch in stature might bring in its train the loss of national ascendancy. Let us take care, then, that the State shall suffer no injury."

## TWO USEFUL WORKS.

"Physical Drill for Foot Troops," is the title of a useful little work of some 50 pages, compiled by Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., and published by James J. Chapman, 608 13th street, Washington, D. C. The drills forming the subject-matter embraced, have been practiced in the Army to such an extent, in satisfying the requirements of orders prescribing calisthenic and gymnastic exercises, that they have become part of the unwritten Customs of Service. Hence, in this way, they have authority enough to warrant the belief that the manual may be trusted by the National Guard, colleges, and schools, to whom it is recommended. The various sections are put in this shape for convenience in use. It will save trouble of frequent reference to foreign books and home publications, from which the matter is taken, and which are not commonly available. The work is illustrated and costs only 25c.

Lient. Edmund L. Butts, 21st U. S. Inf., through Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York, publishes a profusely illustrated and valuable work on physical drill entitled "Manual of Physical Drill, United States Army." It is a volume of 173 pages, bound in cloth, and also contains two sets of music, for the drill, which was publicly illustrated in Madison Square Garden last winter. The object of this manual is to systematize physical training in the Army, to furnish a practical guide that will enable any officer to give regular and beneficial instruction to his command. Illustration is largely used as being the simplest mode of description. In such drills as the rifle, dumb-bell, etc., the sets of exercises are more or less similar and are all adapted to either set of music. However, sufficient variety is afforded to bring all the muscles into play. The arrangement of the sets—the five exercises following one another without pause—compels the attention of the men and demands the concentration of mind upon the work in hand. This is all-important. Methods pursued in training for general interest and detail, are added as being essential to the athletic training. The sets are given as being essential to the wall-sitting, climbing, etc., and the principles of the different apparatus are explained.

A sensation has been created by the discovery that both the Austrian and Italian governments are busy day and night constructing the most costly and elaborate fortifications at the points where the Empire and the Kingdom meet in the Southern Tyrol and in the neighborhood of Pontebba. This, it would appear, means that neither at Vienna nor at Rome is there much confidence on the part of the authorities in the extension of the existing Triple Alliance, since allies do not, as a rule, consider it necessary to adopt such means of defending their dominions against one another. There are no fortifications of any kind along the frontier of Germany and Austria. Why should there be any on the Austro-Italian boundary line?

Writing in the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" on "The Necessary Mode of Action of Infantry in the Present Day," Colonel Odon contends that the column formation for battle is a thing of the past, in consequence of the necessity of developing fire to the utmost; but that the four deep formation which partakes at once of the nature of both line and column will sometimes be found indispensable. He only admits four formations as capable of being employed in the actions of the future, these being extension in skirmishing order, and formations in one, two and four ranks.

A report to the State Department from the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres says that agents of the British War Office have purchased 1,400 horses in Argentina for use by the British army in Africa. It is believed that these horses are better able to stand the trying African climate than any others.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The recently appointed mates in the Navy will receive pay at the rates provided by Section 1,556 of the Revised Statutes. These rates are, at sea, \$800; on shore duty, \$700, and on leave of waiting orders, \$500. Doubt having arisen among the Paymasters of the Navy as to whether these rates or those provided by the Act of Aug. 1, 1894, relative to the retirement of warrant officers of the Navy, should be made the newly appointed mates. Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, of the receiving ship Vermont, a few days ago requested a decision on the subject by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Acting Comptroller Bowers, in his letter of reply regarding the matter, says that the Comptroller is without authority to render a decision regarding any payment by a disbursing officer in advance of such a payment's being actually made, but for the instruction of the Paymasters of the Navy, he makes certain observations on the interpretation of the existing laws, which for all intents and purposes serve for a decision.

Acting Comptroller Bowers, in his letter, recites a portion of the Act of Aug. 1, 1894, which provides that the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to the twenty-eight officers serving as mates in the Navy, and that those mates shall receive \$1,200 sea pay, \$900 for shore duty, and \$700 when on leave or waiting orders. In the judgment of the Acting Comptroller it is apparent that the increased rates of pay are limited to the twenty-eight mates referred to in the law of 1894. One purpose of that act was by increasing the rates of pay for active service to make the retired pay of mates large enough to induce retirement, which was also provided for in that act. At the time of the enactment of that legislation it was the intention to allow the grade of mate to gradually go into abeyance; but it now appears to be the purpose of the Navy Department to revive it under authority of Section 1,408 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "mates may be rated under authority of the Secretary of the Navy from seamen and ordinary seamen who have enlisted in the naval service for not less than two years."

## NAVAL GUNNERY SCHOOL.

The following expert gunners of the Navy were this week ordered by Acting Secretary Roosevelt to report on board the Monitor Amphitrite for instruction in the newly organized gunnery school:

Massachusetts—M. J. Nolan, coxswain; H. B. Clark, seaman; J. E. Creed, seaman; C. Danielson, seaman; F. A. Kohler, seaman.

Brooklyn—B. H. Shepley, coxswain; N. Hansen, coxswain; F. McCrea, seaman; John Haden, coxswain; A. Frederickson, coxswain; E. Sherwin, ordinary seaman.

Marblehead—F. C. Stickney, boatswain's mate, 2d class; William T. Harmer, coxswain.

New York—C. Crane, boatswain's mate, 2d class; C. Wade, coxswain; F. W. Jacobus, coxswain; B. Smith, seaman; T. McWade, seaman; J. M. Kennedy, seaman; D. Ryan, seaman; F. J. McNally, seaman; W. J. Brownley, seaman.

Maine—Owen T. Hurdle, coxswain; C. T. Hicks, seaman; P. Herbert, coxswain; P. Donlon, coxswain; R. D. Bowcher, boatswain's mate, 2d class; T. S. McQuay, seaman; W. J. Creelman, landsman.

Indiana—George A. Pollard, seaman; Curtis Brewster, seaman; Karl F. Linden, seaman; A. L. Maury, seaman; A. J. Stevenson, seaman; Bernard Kraczewski, seaman; George C. Nichols, gunner's mate, 3d class.

Terror—L. A. Brown, boatswain's mate, 2d class; H. W. Wahab, seaman; C. A. Dobratz, ordinary seaman.

Montgomery—W. H. Dietrich, coxswain; E. B. McMullan, coxswain.

Puritan—J. G. Nicklass, gunner's mate, 3d class; C. V. Poderson, coxswain.

Iowa—C. B. Iverson, gunner's mate, 3d class; S. Lemieux, gunner's mate, 3d class; R. W. Fox, coxswain; R. Winters, seaman; W. F. Wolf, seaman; R. W. Mills, seaman; H. Marx, ordinary seaman; D. H. Murphy, seaman.

The repairs to the Amphitrite will be completed in a few days, and she will then proceed to New York, where she will receive the candidates selected for the gunnery corps, and then go to New Bedford, where she will remain for a few days, after which she will start South on a cruise, probably making Port Royal her base during the winter. After the completion of the course of instruction in gunnery the men will again be assigned to battleships and armored cruisers, with the grade of gun captains.

## FIELD EXERCISES.

Col. Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav., under date of Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 18, 1897, in G. O. 39, gives some interesting and instructive matter on recent field exercises at the post. Gen. Henry says: On Sept. 15 a troop was ordered for outpost duty to guard an approach to be made on the post by another troop coming from the direction of Essex Junction, on a road running north of post about one mile. Troop C had the defense, Troop G the offense.

## COMMENT.

The defense was first visited by the inspector where a number of dismounted sentinels were found along the edge of woods on side opposite the enemy. These men had received no instructions as to probable direction of approach of enemy, or what to do, and they rendered salutes. A Cossack post was found out of sight or signal of others. Toward the front the command was found scattered, vedettes facing in every direction, and, in some cases, in rear of larger bodies in front of them, the troops being so scattered that with an enterprising enemy a portion could have been captured, if not the whole line penetrated. The defense should have occupied the edge of timber toward the enemy—a strong position—and obliged advance to cross this open under their fire. It should have divided its strength into two or three portions, one occupying central position, the others to the right and left, so as to be quickly concentrated on the point of attack, and the front should have been covered by patrols, who, on approach of enemy, should have retired by the flanks, uncovering front of the defense, making it impossible for cavalry to make a successful attack, and limiting them to a reconnaissance only. If fear was had of an approach in other directions, patrols out at some distance could have given timely warning.

When the defense took the offensive they should have forced the enemy back by attempts on their flanks and not so much on their front, and taken advantage of any open ground for flank charges. The attacking party, moving with its advance guard, should have, as soon as enemy was discovered, deployed the advance party and moved off of road, from which they were being fired upon. The support should have deployed on the flanks, forming a line of skirmishers and leaving road open for a charge if ordered. The sergeant in charge of the advance party had improperly dismounted his men and was leading his horses. In the retreat each man on the skirmish line should have faced about individually, covering

the retreat of the main body, which is supposed to have made an unsuccessful charge—if made at all—which in this instance having to pass over open ground under fire from timber cover, would not have been made. The retreat being thus covered by skirmishers, a pursuing force would hesitate to follow, exposing, as they would, their own flanks, until the skirmishers were pushed aside. The last stand assumed by the retreat, in a commanding position behind a railroad embankment, with the approach through a defile made by a swamp on each side of road, was impregnable to any front movement. In these exercises men will be ordered not to render any salutes, to come to advance carbine or raise pistol, when at the front line, and when on outpost duty, the direction of the enemy are expected, and what to do under varying circumstances. Generally, when the point and its support comes under fire, they are to deploy as skirmishers, and not in a body subject themselves to fire.

## A SENSIBLE ORDER.

Col. Wm. H. Powell, 9th Inf., under date of Sept. 20, 1897, has issued the following sensible order: "One of the most important features of the interior economy of a company is the subject of clothing. A careless issue to men induces extravagance, and leads to an improper disposition of clothing. A quarterly general issue is deemed sufficient, and men should be taught to provide themselves with what may be needed of their allowance during that time. It is therefore recommended to the Captains that they have slips prepared, and whenever an estimate is to be made, or clothing drawn, each man should be required to put on these slips the articles needed—with their numbers and sizes, and sign his name. These should then be examined by the company commander, to assure himself that men are not overdriving the allowance for the year in which they are serving, except in cases where they have clothing money due, when they may be permitted to draw anything which will not exceed that amount and the allowance for the quarter in which drawn."

When this system is once followed, it will obviate the necessity of men asking to have clothing changed, as every man can be held to the number or size asked for on his slip. It also relieves the Quartermaster's Department from much labor and annoyance in keeping a check on company allowances, and assures each company commander that he will receive what he estimated for.

If one commander is careful, and asks for exactly what his company is allowed, and another is careless, and asks for more than his allowance, that which is overdrawn must come from some of the other companies. Care should be taken to prevent men drawing extra sizes in order to have garments fitted to the person.

## DEPARTMENT INFANTRY AND CAVALRY COMPETITIONS, 1897.

Colorado.—Infantry: The competition closed at Camp E. T. Jeffrey, Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 25; the team being as follows:

	Known.	Dist.	Skir'sh	Total
	2 Days.	2 Days.	4 Days.	
1. Sergt. C. M. Snell, C. 7th Inf.	...365	239	624	
2. Corp. M. Barrett, A. 7th Inf.	...345	241	586	
3. Pvt. E. Hawkins, F. 24th Inf.	...340	235	575	
4. Corp. G. P. Garrett, E. 7th Inf.	...337	233	570	
5. Sergt. R. Lunsford, F. 7th Inf.	...326	227	553	
6. Lee, Corp. L. Doyle, D. 15th Inf.	...348	205	553	
7. Pvt. W. Donald, A. 11th Inf.	...340	202	542	
8. Corp. Wm. Tate, A. 24th Inf.	...347	195	542	
9. Pvt. J. W. Bryant, B. 15th Inf.	...342	198	540	
10. Pvt. D. Harkins, E. 15th Inf.	...341	198	539	

The total scores of the teams of the Department infantry competitions thus far completed and reported are as follows: East, 5,559; Missouri, 4,942; Dakota, 5,386; Colorado, 5,624. Most of the competitions close this week, but too late to receive the reports.

## ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof, at San Antonio, Texas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board—Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr.; Maj. Augustus A. De Loffre, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Asst. Surg. Maj. Dodge will act as recorder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board—Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Maj. Egon A. Koerper, Surg.; Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Adv.; Maj. Frank E. Nye, C. S.; Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg. Maj. Nye will act as recorder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Robert Van, Co. A, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.; Sergt. George Smith, Co. E, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Artificer George B. Marshall, Co. A, 23d Inf., Fort McIntosh, Tex.; 1st Class Pvt. Matthew Smith, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Adams, Sept. 29.)

Sergt. Paul McLees, D. 1st Art., is detailed on extra duty as clerk in the Subsistence Department. (Camp Alger, Sept. 26.)

Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., will take temporary charge of the Post Exchange. (St. Francis Barracks, Sept. 29.)

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Col. Clermont L. Best, U. S. A., recount his distinguished military services dating from 1847, and say: "Col. Best had an active period of fifty-one years as an officer, four of which were in the arduous campaigns of the Civil War, and the remainder in other service valuable to his country. After what has preceded it, it would be a redundancy to add that his duties were always faithfully performed. Col. Best was twice married. By his first wife, Sarah, daughter of the late Ralph Utley, of Hudson, N. Y., he leaves a son, Capt. Clermont L. Best, of the 1st Artillery. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of the late John G. Tooker, of New York, who survives him, he leaves a daughter 12 years of age. In his home relations he was most happy, and in social life his intercourse with others was such as to endear him to a large circle of stanch friends. As a soldier, he was without reproach; as a husband and father, loving and elevated; and as a friend, considerate and faithful."

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 27.—Comdr. H. Elmer, appointed inspector of ordnance at Cramp's shipyard, at Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. M. Stoney, ordered to special temporary duty with the Bureau of Navigation.

Ensign L. S. Thompson, ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Oct. 1.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland, detached from the Columbia, Oct. 4, and ordered to be assistant inspector of ordnance at the works of E. W. Bliss & Co., New York.

Gunner T. M. Johnston, ordered to the Columbia, Oct. 4.

Mate O. Christopherson, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

Mate L. F. Gallagher, detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

SEPT. 24.—Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, ordered to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Sept. 25.

SEPT. 25.—Passed Asst. Engr. J. S. McKean, detached from the Minneapolis, ordered home and granted sick leave of three months.

SEPT. 28.—Pay Clerk H. D. Lazelle, appointed for the Bennington.

Pay Clerk H. D. Lazelle, resignation on the Olympia accepted from Oct. 30.

Geo. Wm. Alexander Bailey, appointed acting carpenter from date.

SEPT. 30.—Ensign J. L. Latimer, to Bureau of Ordinance, Nov. 1.

P. A. Engr. D. C. Redgrave, detached as inspector of machinery at Columbian Iron Works, and ordered to Paxton Rolling Mills, Harrisburg; J. H. Sternberg & Son, Reading, Pa., Steel Co., Steelton, Pa., and Pottsville, Pa., as inspector of material for Navy supply fund and to Berwick Pa., as inspector of steel.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Yantic, it has been decided by the Navy Department, shall be turned over to the Michigan Naval Militia for a practice ship. Her headquarters will be Detroit, and she will proceed to Lake Michigan via Montreal and through the Welland Canal.

The new gunboat Newport will be detailed to convey the Nicaragua Canal Board to the scene of its labors, in Central America. She will sail Nov. 15.

The dispatch boat Dolphin has been ordered to Boston to make arrangements for the centennial celebration of the launching of the frigate Constitution, and will then return to New York for repairs.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the U. S. Naval Institute will be held in the Naval Institute Hall, Annapolis, Md., on Friday, October 15, 1897, at 8 p. m.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, on Sept. 28, under command of Rear Admiral Sicard, at Yorktown, Va., made an attack on the town, where was fought the last battle of the Revolution. The men were drilled on shore as infantry and had practice as a storming party.

The cruiser Enterprise, serving as a schoolship for the State of Massachusetts, sailed on Sept. 28 from Bermuda for Marblehead, Mass.

At a range of 5 miles the 12-in. mortar projectile, weighing 800 lbs., fired at an angle of 60 deg., would, on striking the deck, penetrate 6.3 in. of steel and have a vertical energy of about 3,500 foot-tons. This, says the Journal U. S. Artillery, would penetrate the deck of any ship yet constructed. At 45 deg. elevation this projectile would penetrate 4.3 in. At 3 miles these numbers are respectively 4.4 in. and 3.6 in. From this it appears that an enemy approaching a mortar battery should be attacked at extreme range, and as many shots as possible directed upon the ship before reaching the 3-mile limit.

The Japanese Admiralty has ordered one large and eight small torpedo boats to be built at Schichan. The large one is to be forty-six meters long, to have two screws, and to steam twenty-eight knots an hour. The smaller boats are to be thirty-nine meters long, and to steam twenty-five knots. All are to have quick-firing guns.

While making an excursion on Sunday, Sept. 5, in the Sea of Marmora, Her Majesty's ship Imogene, with Sir Philip Currie on board, went ashore on a sandbank near San Stefano. Her Majesty's ship Melita has gone to her assistance. An Iradé has been issued offering the Turkish authorities to give every help to the Imogene. Two steamers of the Mahsouss Company have left for San Stefano. The efforts of four tugs to tow the Imogene off proved unavailing.

The English Admiralty have decided to issue salt to the seamen of the fleet at the rate of one ounce to each man every four days. This allowance will necessitate the provision of over fifteen hundred pounds of salt per day. Hitherto the authorities have only provided pepper and mustard, and the men have had to obtain salt at their own expense.

The new Italian battleship Emanuele Filiberto will be launched with much ceremony at Castellammare at the end of this month, in the presence of Italian royalty, representatives of the Senate and Chamber, and other personages. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 105 m., and length over all, 111.25 m.; breadth, 21.22 m.; draught, 7.55 m.; displacement, 9,800 tons; coal capacity, 600 tons; estimated speed, 18 knots. The Emanuele Filiberto is a twin-screw vessel, with engines of 13,500 h.p., and 12 cylindrical boilers. Her maximum armor protection is 25 cm. in thickness, and she carries four torpedo tubes, eight guns of 152 mm., four of 120 mm., besides 18 smaller quick-firing guns and two Maxim mitrailleuses. She costs 20,000,000 lire, or about \$800,000.

Another contract for gun forgings will be let in a few weeks. Capt. Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, says that advertisements will be issued for forgings for thirty-four-inch guns for use on board auxiliary cruisers. These forgings are to be delivered at the Washington Navy Yard and are to be assembled in the Gun Foundry there. These forgings will be paid for out of the remainder of the appropriation for armament for auxiliary cruisers made by the last naval appropriation law.

The "Hamburgische Boersenhalde" publishes the report that the German naval torpedo boat "S. 26" has capsized and sunk at Cuxhaven, and that eight persons on board were drowned. One of them was Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the commander of the vessel, and a half brother of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a grandson of the Russian Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch. He was a lieutenant in the German navy and in a Mecklenburg dragoon regiment as well, was 36 years of age, and unmarried.

The biggest passenger ship in existence sailed by our windows to and from her dock in New York last week. She is the new North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wil-

helm der Grosse, an eighth of a mile long (648 feet), 66 feet wide, 43 feet deep, and of a tonnage of 14,000. She sailed from Southampton on Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., and broke the record for maiden voyages. She can carry 1,520 passengers, besides her crew of 450. Her engines are expected to develop 28,000 horse power, and her cost is estimated to have been about two million dollars.

The United States Navy has for a long time past been dropping bottles overboard in the Atlantic Ocean at the Azores, in deep water along the coast of Spain, and from the Madeira and the Canaries southward along the coast of Africa. All the bottles recovered have been found on the coast of South America, on the Antilles, and some of them as far west as the mouth of the Rio Grande. In the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean the currents run the other way.

The Tokyo Arsenal is reported to have commenced the work of manufacturing 50,000 of the newly invented repeating rifles. These rifles have been adopted by the Artillery Council, to be substituted for those of Major General Murata's invention now used in the army.

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for August show that only ten vessels, aggregating 8,000 tons, were launched, as against an average of twenty-five vessels, with an average tonnage of 45,000. The falling off is due to the dispute between the employers and the engineers, resulting in the strike of the latter.

The English torpedo boat destroyers Thrasher and Lynx grounded Sept. 20 in a bad position on Dodman Point during a fog. One of the Thrasher's steam pipes burst after she struck, fatally scalding four firemen. The vessel was completely crippled. Both boats were subsequently towed off, and the Thrasher was taken to Falmouth and the Lynx to Devonport.

In reporting to the Treasury Department the arrival of the revenue cutter Grant, at Port Townsend from Unalaska, Capt. Munger says he brought to the former port the captain and six of the crew of the schooner Hueneme, which sailed from Seattle with lumber for the Yukon River, and was wrecked on Sept. 7 on the westward end of Unimak Island. They were picked up by the Grant on Sept. 20. On the same date, when off Unimak Pass, two of the Grant's sailors were swept overboard and lost.

Philip F. Carter, the marine who killed his shipmate on the Indiana, has been transferred to the Federal authorities of New York, by the Brooklyn authorities, the U. S. Commissioner having decided the entire water front of New York Harbor is under the jurisdiction of New York City.

Secretary Long has christened the three thirty-knot torpedo boats which were authorized by the last naval appropriation law, and contracts for which were recently awarded. No. 19, under construction by the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth, will be known as the Stringham, after Capt. S. H. Stringham, who commanded the United States fleet at the capture of Forts Hatters and Clark. The Goldsborough will be the name of No. 20, being built by Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, Ore., in honor of Rear Adm. L. M. Goldsborough, who commanded the North Atlantic Squadron at the capture of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City. The boat known at No. 21, under construction by the Morris Heights Gas and Engine Co., of New York, will be called the Bailey. This name was selected for No. 21 because of gallantry displayed by Capt. Theodorus Bailey, during the attack of the Union forces on Forts Jackson and St. Philips. Capt. Bailey, later, had command of the eastern gulf blockading squadron.

The armor factory board called on Secretary Long on Wednesday and conferred with him in regard to the progress it has so far made in its work. The board is still engaged in a discussion of the kind of tools, character of buildings, etc., for the proposed plant and expects to finish this work about Nov. 15 when it will proceed south and inspect the sites suggested in that section as desirable points of location for the proposed factory.

In the "North American Review" appears an article on Torpedo Boats in Naval Warfare, by Benj. Micon, formerly Chief Clerk of the Navy Dept. In it Mr. Micon says: "Because of their destructive character nothing is more demoralizing to an enemy than torpedoes, and the moral effect of being equipped for this kind of warfare is not to be despised, especially where the object of a navy is, as it should be, to keep peace. Fear of torpedoes was all that prevented the French from entering the Prussian harbors during the Franco-Prussian war, and the Japanese from going up the river at Yalu. There was, perhaps, no cooler act of courage during our late war than at Mobile, where Farragut, only a moment after the Teesum had struck a torpedo and gone down before his eyes, shot forward with his flagship directly over the course where he knew the torpedoes had been planted for the destruction of his fleet, signalling, as he went, to the warning from the Brooklyn of 'torpedoes ahead.' Damn the torpedoes, Capt. Mahan, in his life of Farragut, writing of this passage of the Hartford over these torpedoes, says 'the cases of the torpedoes were heard by many on board knocking against the copper of the bottom, and many of the primers snapped audibly, but no torpedo exploded.' Farragut's prompt action restored confidence to the wavering line, but had any one of the torpedoes exploded all would have been over."

Shortly after the battle of Mobile Bay Admiral Farragut visited the publishing office of the "Army and Navy Journal," then on the northeast corner of John street and Broadway. In the course of a conversation with the editor of the "Journal" the Admiral told a story to the same effect as that quoted from Captain Mahan's book. As Admiral Farragut said in describing the incident, "they were all torpedoes, the guns and ships and forts; that was what we went there for." The idea he sought to convey was that war meant risk and danger and that he did not in battle stop to consider between one form of danger and another. Capt. James Alden, who was to lead the advance with the Brooklyn, hesitated because of the torpedoes and Farragut pushed ahead of him with his flagship Hartford. This action greatly offended Alden. In his report of the battle of Mobile Bay Admiral Farragut said: "I steamed through between the buoys where the torpedoes were supposed to have been sunk. These buoys had been previously examined by my Flag Lieutenant, J. Crittenden Watson, in several nightly reconnaissances. Though he had not been able to discover the sunken torpedoes, yet we had been assured by refugees, deserters and others, of their existence, but believing that from their having been some time in the water they were probably innocuous, I determined to take the chance of their explosion."

Dr. Mitchell has written another novel that will appear in the Century during the coming year. It is called "The Adventures of Francois: Foundling, Adventurer, Juggler, Fencing Master, and Servant during the French Revolution." The scene of the story shifts from Paris to the provinces and back again, following the wanderings of the eccentric hero, who participates in many of the thrilling scenes of the Revolution. André Castaigne, the French-American artist, will illustrate it.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. M. S. S. card. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. F. V. McNair, (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm'l. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. The itinerary of her cruise is: Arrive Magdalena Bay Sept. 28, leave Oct. 12; arrive Mazatlan, Mex., Oct. 24, leave Nov. 3; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.). At Acapulco, Sept. 28. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training Ship.) At Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 27. Is due at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail there.

**AMPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker. Sailed Sept. 30 from Port Tampa, Fla., to St. Petersburg, Fla. Address Tampa.

**BANCROFT**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.). Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed Sept. 29 from Naxos for Smyrna.

**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.). Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.). At Chemulpo, Korea.

**BROOKLYN**, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.). See New York.

**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.). At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Barbados, Sept. 30, en route to Montevideo.

**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING** (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At Navy Yard, New York.

**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At New York Navy Yard.

**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Fort Monroe, Va.

**DUPONT** (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. At Navy Yard, New York.

**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Was due at Boston, Oct. 1, from cruise. Address Boston.

**ERICSSON**, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship). Sailed from Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 21, for Gibraltar. Is due Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira, Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.). At New York, Sept. 29.

**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE** (Torpedo boat). Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. Flagboat of flotilla under Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At New York. Address there.

**HELENA**, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.). At New York Navy Yard, preparing for service on the China station, where she goes via Suez Canal. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**INDEPENDENCE** (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA**, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.). Same as New York.

**IOWA**, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.). Same as New York.

**LANCASTER**, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.). Sailed from Bahia, Sept. 21, on her way to Boston. Address Boston.

**MACHIAS**, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.). At Chefoo, China.

**MAINE**, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. s.). See New York.

**MARBLEHEAD**, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.). At the Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**MARIETTA**, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**MARION**, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.

**MASSACHUSETTS**, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.). See New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service). At Erie, Pa., to remain until spring.

**MINNEAPOLIS**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

**MONADNOCK**, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whitling (p. s.). At Mare Island. Address there.

**MONOCACY**, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholz (a. s.). At Monocan.

**MONTEREY**, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY**, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.). At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

**NASHVILLE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.). At Jacksonville, Fla.

**NEWPORT**, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. To be placed in commission on Oct. 5.

**NEW YORK**, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.). At Yorktown, Va., with other vessels of squadron. Will go to Boston and New York. Address Boston.

**OLYMPIA**, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (n. a. s.). (Flag ship.) At Chefoo, China.

**OREGON**, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.

**PETREL**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.). At Chefoo, China.

**PHILADELPHIA**, 12 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyér (p. s.). Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Has been ordered home.

**PORTER** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

At New York.

**PURITAN** (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.). At Yorktown, Va., Sept. 30. Will go to New York. Address there.

**RALEIGH**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. s.).

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Genoa, Italy.

**RICHMOND** (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S**, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School.) Was expected to leave Madeira Aug. 30, and arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary (e. s.). (Flagship of the squadron.) At Algiers, Sept. 28, and sailed on Sept. 30 for Tunis to look after American interests.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Due at Madeira Sept. 21; leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware, Oct. 31.

**STILETTO** (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

**TERROR**, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.). At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

**TEXAS**, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Brooklyn Navy Yard. Address there. Capt. J. W. Philip is to be ordered to command about Oct. 15.

**VERMONT**, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS** (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

**WABASH**, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickering. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING**, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24 for Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**WILMINGTON**, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is fitting out for service on the South Atlantic Station.

**YORKTOWN**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.). At Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 29, en route to San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.). Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

**FISH HAWK** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. H. T. Blake, granted leave of absence for 30 days.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, granted leave of absence for 4 days.

1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, granted leave of absence for 30 days.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, granted leave of absence for 10 days.

2d Lieut. George M. Daniels, granted leave of absence for 15 days.

Chief Engr. M. T. Chevers, granted leave of absence for 30 days.

1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, granted leave of absence for 30 days.

1st Asst. Engr. George B. Maher, granted leave of absence for 20 days.

2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder, granted leave of absence for 30 days.

2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor, granted leave of absence for 15 days.

Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin, granted an extension of leave of absence for 15 days.

1st Lieut. C. Chatior, granted an extension of leave of absence for 30 days.

2d Asst. Engr. George H. Paul, detached from Boutwell and ordered to Forward.

Sept. 23.—Chief Engineer S. T. Taylor granted an extension of leave for fifteen days.

Sept. 24.—2d Lieut. A. J. Henderson granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Sept. 25.—2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Taylor detached from the Forward and assigned to temporary duty on the Guthrie during the absence of 1st Asst. Engr. Jack.

Sept. 26.—Sunday.

Sept. 27.—2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman granted thirty days' leave.

Sept. 28.—No orders.

Sept. 29.—No orders.

Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin and Capt. L. N. Stoddard were recent visitors at the Department.

The practice ship Chase, now at New Bedford, Mass., has been assigned to headquarters for the winter at Pensacola, Fla., and her commanding officer directed to proceed with his command to that place, when all danger from the yellow fever outbreak has disappeared.

A telegram to Capt. Schoemaker announces the arrival of the revenue steamer Grant at Port Townsend, Wash., from Unalaska. Capt. Munger, the commander of the Grant, reports the loss of Seamen William Hood and Otto Severn, who were washed overboard during a heavy gale off Unimak Pass. Capt. Munger also reports the rescue, off Unimak Island, of seven members of the crew of the American schooner Hueneme.

From the outbreak of the 25th of July last up to last Thursday, cases of dysentery in army barracks in Tokyo had reached a total of 80. The infection is reported to have been chiefly introduced from the swimming places of the soldiers in the country. But we are happy to learn that the epidemic is gradually losing ground before the brave soldiers of Japan.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Sept. 25, 1897.

Garrison life at the post has once more resumed its interrupted course. For three weeks the post was nearly deserted, as all the troops were out on their practice march, and there were only a few left to guard the place. Now the sound of the trumpet, the merry laugh and voices of the soldiers, and the many other little incidents connected with the presence of the troops, have once more taken the place of the silence and desertion. The troops arrived several days ago, and all were well pleased with the trip. It was very dull for those still remaining in the post when the troops were away, and the women were especially lonesome. Toward the last, however, they got tired of sitting demurely at home and mourning for their absent husbands, and took to a more pleasant way of passing the time. Every day saw a tea or dinner party, and the Colonel, from the goodness of his heart, took pity on their lonely lives, and had the band out every evening to serenade them. Now that the lords of the manor are home, the ladies all wear contented smiles, and all is peace and happiness.

Now that the target season is over and the practice march and summer exercises are completed, the soldiers are having drill every day. But, in spite of all these things, there has been a silent war going on in the post for a long time past. There has been a little soldier in the post that has been waging a merry war, and his fighting has not been in vain. The little elf has certainly wounded many of the people in the post, and has caused several weddings, both among the enlisted men and the officers. There is one wedding now pending and more to come. The engagement of Miss Violet Girard, daughter of Surg. A. C. Girard, and Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, 24th Inf., has been announced. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Capt. Dodge and Lieuts. Leitch, Laws and Jackson, with nine enlisted men, have left the post and are at Camp E. T. Jeffery on the department rifle competition. There are several crack shots in the regiment, and it is expected by the members of the post that they will carry off some of the highest honors.

The new bath house for the soldiers is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for use.

The Post Exchange is flourishing. They have just received a new line of winter goods in season for the cold weather, which is not far off. Business was very dull during the absence of the troops, but it is now going along at its accustomed pace. The regular dividend of \$1 per man was declared at the regular meeting of the last canteen council.

The new Grand Theatre opened its season in the city on last Monday evening with a military play. The actors, not being soldiers, were forced to come to the post for their uniforms and swords, which they borrowed from the officers.

The Browns, the regimental baseball team, have been playing a number of games with different teams. A team from Leadville, Colo., played a series of three games with them, but were beaten by the soldier boys.

A day or so after the return of the troops from their summer practice march Mrs. Allensworth, wife of the Chaplain gave an entertainment in the post chapel in honor of the reunion. The evening was very pleasantly passed in songs and music, and the little chapel was well filled with the guests.

A most enjoyable surprise party was given in the post hall to Colonel Kent on the evening of the 14th. The event was in honor of the Colonel's birthday, and was given by the officers and ladies of the post. After a most delightful evening spent in dancing the whole party repaired to the Colonel's quarters, where a delicious supper was served. The event was purely a garrison affair, and only a few were invited from the city.

A few evenings ago Miss Violet Girard entertained some of her friends at a 6 o'clock tea. There were about twenty present from the post and city.

The Salt Lake Street Car Company treated the children to a trolley ride. There were two cars decorated with electric lights and small flags, and the little ones were taken all over the city and returned to the post. The regimental band was on one of the cars, and lent its music to the enjoyment of the evening.

The Utah National Guard had an encampment within a few miles of the post last week, and Col. Kent and Lieut. Cartwright visited the camp.

Col. and Mrs. A. K. Arnold, of the First Cavalry, from Fort Riley, are visiting with Col. and Mrs. Kent of the post. Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th Inf., who is on a college detail at Logan, Utah, was in the city on a visit for a few days. Capt. Wygant and Capt. Crane are on leave. They have gone on a hunting trip. Capt. Ducat is also absent on leave, and is visiting in Washington.

Q. M. Sergt. Calloway has been reduced to the ranks in accordance with the finding of a general court-martial recently held here, and before which he was tried. Private Newland, of Co. H, has been appointed to the place vacated by Calloway.

## GERMAN RAILWAYS.

It would be a sad day when the United States Government should imitate Germany to the extent of nationalizing railways. We suffer grave abuses at the hands of many transportation companies, and the individual States might do much more than they do now to protect the rights of passengers as well as those of the railways. But the example of Germany makes me feel that even with all we suffer we are better off economically than Germany in this respect; or, let me say, rather, better than all continental Europe.

There is no train between any two of the great Continental cities that compares with the expresses joining a dozen or more American centers. Such cities as Berlin and Paris are, in the matter of train service, on a level with third-rate American towns. Aside from a few short runs, such as Berlin to Hamburg or Frankfort or Cologne, the German trains loaf along at a rate of speed little faster than that of a fast trotting horse. The stations are big and beautiful; the conductors and station masters wear highly decorated uniforms; but there is much waste of time and rolling stock, and the authorities treat the traveling public much as a third-class man treats the incoming plebes at West Point. When a German railway superintendent makes out his time table he expects it to last for three months. If any unexpected popular event should happen to call thousands of extra travelers over his lines, he is not pleased, as would be an American or English railway man, but is inclined to resent a disturbance of his preconceived notions of how his traveling public should behave. His salary has nothing whatever to do with the increase or diminution of railway travel, and he regards it as an impertinence when unexpected crowds buy tickets of him. It is a bold citizen who dares ask questions of a German station master. He does it with his hat in his hand, prepared for a snarling answer.—*Harper's Weekly*.

## FRANCE'S FOREIGN LEGION.

Probably the most remarkable army division in the world is the foreign legion of France. It is this legion which is invariably sent into the greatest danger. Whenever there are hardships to be borne to which the French authorities do not care to expose the regular troops, the foreign legion is invariably designated for the purpose.

Naturally the question arises, Why is this so?

The character of the men who fill its ranks is the explanation.

Almost without exception they are men who, while brave beyond question, have a past which they wish to bury. Many of them are serving under incognitos and place no value upon their lives. Fully 50 per cent. are foreigners, adventurers and refugees.

A writer states that in one company he has found a Roumanian prince who was under suspicion of having murdered his brother; an Italian lieutenant colonel of cavalry, bearing an illustrious name, who had been dismissed from King Humbert's army in disgrace in consequence of being found cheating at cards; a Russian nihilist who escaped from Siberia; an ex-canon of the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, who had been suspended from his ecclesiastical functions in consequence of an offence committed against public morality; an English ex-captain of the rifle brigade, and a German count, who had not only served as lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of guards at Berlin, but had also held a position on the military staff of the late Emperor of Germany.—*New York Recorder*.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**OLD READER.**—The only recruiting office for blue jackets in New York is the receiving ship Vermont at the Navy Yard (Brooklyn).

**CONSTANT READER.**—The next vacancy will occur in the 9th Congressional District of Annapolis in 1900, and for West Point also in 1900.

**E. S.**—To be appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, an applicant must not be less than 21 or more than 26 years of age, and physically sound, and he will be examined as to his mental and moral qualifications as well. The examinations will embrace writing, orthography, and English composition, grammar, literature; geography (physical, descriptive and political), American history, constitutional history, European history, international law, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, political economy, natural science, modern language. Pay Director C. Schenck will retire Sept. 26, 1897. There will be a vacancy in October on account of a retirement for disability. Pay Director Arthur J. Pritchard will retire Feb. 12, 1898.

**C. U. L.**—If you will call at the office of the "Army and Navy Journal" any week day except Friday and Saturday between 4:30 and 5 p. m., detailed information will be given you on the subject of your inquiry.

**ALPHY.**—Write to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., for a copy of the regulations governing the appointment of Ordnance Sergeants from Sergeants of the line of the Army; also, see pars. 91 to 104, Army Regulations, 1895. The linen collar is worn with the uniform which includes the blouse; the particular time when the collar shall be worn with the blouse is regulated by the post commander.

**CRESCENT.**—In the regular Army Commissary Sergeants are not attached to any particular arm, but belong to what is termed the post non-commissioned staff. Their uniform is the same as for infantry except that the facings are cadet gray piped with white. They do not wear the plume.

**P. M. ASTER.**—See answer to Constant Reader as to Army Paymasters, in this number of the "Journal."

**CONSTANT READER.**—In our answer last week it was merely intended to state that civilians are eligible for appointment as Army Paymasters. The law provides that these appointments shall be made from the line of the Army or from civil life, and, as a matter of fact, a line officer is generally selected. During the last fifteen years there have been seven appointments, six of which were from the line and one from civil life.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—The address of Lieut. Frank B. Anderson, 1st Naval Battalion of New York, who was so highly complimented recently by U. S. Navy officers for his efficiency in training his men, is "U. S. S. New Hampshire," foot of East Twenty-eighth street, New York City."

**C. N. C.**—A Sergeant in the U. S. A., who has filled the required number of years as a non-commissioned officer and length of service makes application for the position of Ordnance Sergeant and before he is ordered up for examination is discharged at the expiration term of service, and remain out three months and re-enlists in a different regiment is made a non-commissioned officer as soon as re-enlisted; does his previous application stand good, or will he have to make it over? Answer.—The previous application is still good.

**TACONY.**—The Colonel of the 48th New York Volunteers was William B. Coan. Write to the Adjutant General, State of New York, Albany, N. Y., for detailed information.

**C. L.**—It would be quite proper for a private soldier on furlough to procure the arrest of a man whom he knew to be a deserter. If the deserter is confined in the county jail, the United States will reimburse proper expenditures.

**E. P. C.**—The only works on history and historical geography used at West Point are Myer's General History, published by Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass., price \$1.65, and Labberton's new Historical Atlas, published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, Mass., price \$1.25 and \$2.00, according to binding.

**ST. LOUIS.**—The next vacancy for appointment at large to the Naval Academy will be in 1898.

**F. W. H.**—You rank 9 in the list for appointment.

## SHERIDAN IN BATTLE.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant," in the October "Century," says of Sheridan at Appomattox: No one could look at Sheridan at such a moment without a sentiment of undisguised admiration. In this campaign, as in others, he had shown himself possessed of military traits of the highest order. Bold in conception, self-reliant, demonstrating by his acts that "much danger makes great hearts most resolute," fertile in resources, combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, it is no wonder that he should have been looked upon as the wizard of the battlefield. Generous of his life, gifted with the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat, the courage of a Ney, the magnetism of his presence roused his troops to deeds of individual heroism, and his unconquerable columns rushed to victory with all the confidence of Caesar's Tenth Legion. Wherever blows fell thickest, there was his crest. Despite the valor of the defense, opposing ranks went down before the fierceness of his onsets, never to rise again; and he would not pause till the folds

of his banner waved above the strongholds he had wrested from the foe. Brave Sheridan! I can almost see him now; his silent clay again quickened into life, once more riding "Rienzi" through a fire of hell, leaping opposing earthworks at a single bound, and leaving nothing of those who barred his way except the fragments scattered in his path. As long as manly courage is talked of, or heroic deeds are honored, the hearts of a grateful people will beat responsive to the mention of the talismanic name of Sheridan.

## MERCHANT MARINE OF THE U. S.

Advance proofs from the statistical report of the United States Commissioner of Navigation again show that the greatest gains in vessel tonnage are on the Great Lakes. The increase in tonnage on the lakes makes up for losses in other parts of the country. Thus it is shown that during the year ending on June 30 last the increase of vessel tonnage throughout the country was only 65,400 gross tons, while on the lakes it was 86,000 tons. The difference of about 20,000 tons represents a decrease on the Atlantic and gulf coasts. Pacific coast tonnage was virtually stationary. The documented merchant marine of the whole country on June 30, 1897, numbered 22,633 vessels of 4,769,020 gross tons. The tonnage of the Atlantic and gulf coasts is 2,647,296, while that of the lakes is 1,410,103. The steam tonnage on June 30 amounted to 6,599 vessels of 2,358,558 gross tons, an increase of 51,000 tons over the previous year. Nearly all of this increase is on the great lakes, where steam vessels number 1,775 of 971,235 tons. The average tonnage of steam vessels on the lakes is, therefore, 551, which is quite large when it is considered that the compilation includes harbor tugs and other small vessels. New York State has the largest merchant marine, 4,857 vessels of 1,331,743 gross tons, an increase of 27,000 tons. The State exempts from taxation its tonnage in foreign trade. Michigan ranks second with 1,132 vessels of 477,602 tons. Ohio vessels are the largest and most modern, numbering 558, of 390,052 tons. Maine's fleet numbers 1,871 vessels of 299,592 tons. Steel and iron vessels number 1,023, of 1,207,222 tons, an increase of 117,000 tons. During the year sixty-eight iron or steel vessels of 124,395 tons were built and documented. Vessels registered for foreign trade number 1,230, of 805,584 tons.—*Marine Review*, Cleveland, O.

## PERFORATED SAILS.

The Portland "Oregonian" announces the arrival there of the British ship *Andreta* with a suit of perforated sails. The idea originated with an Italian captain named Bassalo, and he experienced some difficulty in making seafaring men believe that there was any advantage to be gained, but an Italian ship recently made the trip to Sydney, Australia, with the perforated sails, and the captain reported that when sailing free on a light breeze the increased speed was fully two knots, while with a strong wind it was not quite so much. Capt. Bassalo's theory is that wind, after having done its work on the ordinary sail, forms an elastic cushion in the belly, and this causes a large amount of wind to be thrown back broken, and consequently lost, and he considers that his invention permits of the vessel obtaining full benefit of whatever winds she may get. Capt. Nickerson, of the *Andreta*, adopted the system, after seeing a practical illustration of the advantages resulting, two yachts built alike being raced, one with the old style sail and the other with the perforated; the latter beat the other fully a mile an hour. Capt. Nickerson does not claim quite so much of an advantage as the Italian captain, but thinks there is an advantage of at least one knot an hour. There are two holes in the square sails, those in the royals being about 6 inches in diameter, and in the others about 9 inches in diameter. The fore-and-aft sails have but one hole each. This is certainly a revelation to all sailors as it was fully understood, believed and acted upon that the nearer a sail set like a board or a flat firm surface the more pulling power it had, and it will be difficult to convince the majority otherwise, although, much can be said in favor of the Italian captain's idea.—*Marine Record*, Cleveland, O.

## STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

**BEAR.**—Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

**BOUTWELL.**—Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.

**CALUMET.**—1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.

**CHANDLER.**—1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.

**CHASE.**—Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On practice cruise. Address care Department.

**COLFAX.**—Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.

**CORWIN.**—Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

**DALLAS.**—Capt. James R. Rogers, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.

**DEXTER.**—Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.

**FESSENDEN.**—Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.

**FORWARD.**—Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.

**GALVESTON.**—Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.

**GRANT.**—Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. Port Townsend, Wash.

**GRESHAM.**—Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.

**"GOLDEN GATE."**—1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.

**GUTHRIE.**—1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.

**HAMILTON.**—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Philadelphia, Pa.

**HAMLIN.**—1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

**HUDSON.**—1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb. Harbor duty, New York City.

**MCLANE.**—1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.

**MANHATTAN.**—1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty, New York Harbor.

**MORRILL.**—Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.

**PERRY.**—Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. En route to Port Townsend, Wash.

**RUSH.**—Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. San Francisco, Cal.

**SEWARD.**—Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Temporarily at Pensacola, Fla.

**SMITH.**—1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.

**SPERRY.**—(sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.

**WASHINGTON.**—1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## FIRST BRIGADE NEW YORK FIELD DAY.

Under orders from Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the 1st Brigade, New York, will assemble in undress uniform for instruction and exercise in the neighborhood of Van Cortlandt Park, on Saturday, Oct. 9. The brigade will be divided into two forces as follows: The 8th, 9th, 12th and 22d Regiments, one troop from Squadron A, the 1st Battery and a portion of the Signal Corps will constitute one force, in command of Col. Seward, of the 9th Regiment. The other force will consist of the 7th, 69th and 71st Regiments, two troops from Squadron A, the 2d Battery and a portion of the Signal Corps, in command of Colonel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment. All the organizations of the first named force will proceed via the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and detrain at Riverdale. The second force, under Col. Appleton, will proceed via the Harlem Road, and detrain at Woodlawn and Williamsbridge. The Signal Corps, mounted, will detail eight men as escort to the Brigade Commander. The remainder will report at 9:40 a. m., one-half at the corner of River and Riverdale avenues; one-half at Woodlawn.

Squadron A will report at 9:40 a. m., as follows: One train at the corner of River and Riverdale avenues; two troops on Jerome avenue, near the Gun Hill road.

The 1st Battery will report to Maj. Andrews at 9:40 a. m., at the corner of Mosholu avenue and Broadway, with forty rounds of blank ammunition.

The 2d Battery will report to Lieut. Col. Olin at 9:40 a. m. on Jerome avenue, south of the Gun Hill road, with forty rounds of blank ammunition.

Twenty rounds of blank ammunition will be carried by each man. Punctuality in arriving at stations is required. The regiments are likely to return to their armories before dark.

As to what portion of the uniform and equipments to be carried, as well as the subsistence arrangements, is left to the discretion of the several commanding officers.

The exact nature of the movements to be executed will not be known until the morning of the instruction, and even then the orders and plans of one force will not be known to the other.

The idea is to throw the several organizations on their own resources as much as possible, and give commanding officers an opportunity to display their judgment and skill in operating against an enemy. The brigade commander will watch the operations of both forces, and at a later date will go over the movements with commanding officers, pointing out such errors as may have been committed. The force which shall have the advantage of the tactical situation at the supreme moment—or, in other words, shall have the largest number of men so concentrated against the other as to have the advantage of the fire—shall be the victor. Under no circumstances must men of opposing sides be permitted to approach nearer than 50 yards.

Aside from the Hospital Corps of the several organizations, there will be a brigade hospital and ambulance at Van Cortlandt, under the direction of the Brigade Surgeon.

After the field operations are concluded there will be a review by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East. This event, it is expected, will take place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As there will be close on 5,000 officers and men on duty, it will be a grand sight, aside from affording the brigade a most valuable experience in the art of war. There will be any quantity of room for spectators, the westerly side of the parade, bounded by Broadway, alone having accommodation for 10,000 people.

Regimental and Battalion Quartermasters will report to the Brigade Quartermaster at Brigade Headquarters on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 8:30 p. m. It is optional with company officers as to whether they take their bands or not. The 7th Regiment will have its band, it having volunteered its services.

## PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Everyone is now familiar with the events which took place at Hazleton, Pa., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 10, which resulted in the sending of the 3d Pennsylvania Brigade to that point the next morning. On Friday night at 10:30 p. m. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, received at the Executive Mansion, at Harrisburg, telegraphic information from Hazleton of the fatal encounter of that day between the Sheriff's posse of Luzerne County and the miners on strike in the vicinity of Hazleton, who were resisting the latter's command to disperse. This resistance resulted in the killing outright of 16 miners and the severe wounding of 22 more, several of whom (4) have since died. This information was accompanied by telegraphic and telephonic communications from the Sheriff of that county and respectable citizens of the Hazleton community, showing that a few hours after the fatal encounter the striking miners had gathered in mobs and were wrecking private property and committing acts of bodily violence against citizens of the county. They showed plainly that the civic authorities were unable to control the situation, which had become one of great alarm to all law abiding citizens.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, at the time the Governor received the news, was absent from the capital of the State, and could not be immediately reached. The Governor promptly decided, in view of the foregoing facts, as alleged to him, to exercise his functions as Governor, and his military functions as Commander-in-Chief. He telegraphed to Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, the commander of the 3d Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to proceed to Harrisburg at once. The Governor then placed himself in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the colonels of the five regiments of infantry—the 4th, Col. Case, Marietta; 8th, Colonel Magee, Wrightsville; 9th, Col. Dougherty, Wilkesbarre; 12th, Col. Coryell, Williamsport, and the 13th Col. Courses, Scranton; Captain Ott, of the Governor's Troop of Cavalry, Harrisburg, and Light Battery C, of Phoenixville. Capt. Denithorne commanding, composing that brigade. His direct orders to each of these commanders were to mobilize their commands at once and to proceed without delay to Hazleton. He also sent for 1st Lieut. W. F. Richardson, O. M. 8th Inf., who occupies the position of assistant to the keeper of the State arsenal, located at Hazleton, and directed him to send immediately to Hazleton the camp equipage of the 3d Brigade and an ample supply of ammunition, both for small arms and field artillery, including Gatling guns. Col. Ezra H. Ripple, Commy. Gen. N. G. P., who resides at Scranton not far from the theatre in which the troops called out were to act, was called up by telephone and directed to make immediate arrangements for the subsistence of the troops to arrive at Hazleton. Mr. G. W. Creighton, the superintendent

of the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who resides at Harrisburg, was at the same time sent for by the Governor, and directed to arrange for the transportation of the troops ordered out. Officials of the Reading Railroad were similarly communicated with. To get all these matters properly understood and in motion by the officers and officials interested took several hours, but by 1 o'clock Saturday morning practically everything that could be done by the Commander-in-Chief toward mobilizing and concentrating the troops of the 3d Brigade had been accomplished.

The regimental, troop and battery commanders proceeded in like manner with their subordinates, and in the course of one or two hours after the first notification by the Governor, the various units of command were in active preparation to take trains for their destination. At 1:15 a. m., shortly after the work of preparation by the Governor, Gen. Gobin arrived in Harrisburg and reported to the Commander-in-Chief, who informed him of the measures he had taken, and then directed him to proceed by the 3:35 a. m. train to Hazleton, via Sunbury, and take command of the troops arriving there. He was also ordered to support the Sheriff of the county (Luzerne), and put a quietus on the disorder, turbulence and give positive support to the law-abiding elements of the community. Capt. A. R. Paxton, 15th U. S. Infantry, on duty with the N. G. P., accompanied Gen. Gobin, by direction of the Governor. Gen. Gobin arrived at Hazleton with Capt. Paxton, Capt. A. Wilson Norris, Jr., A. D. C., and Ord. Sgt. Tunis, 3d Brig., N. C. S., and established his headquarters at the Valley Hotel, in the town. Upon his arrival at Hazleton, he learned that the 9th Regiment, stationed at Wilkesbarre, had arrived within a few miles of Hazleton. He at once ordered it to the town, where it was established in camp on the western limits, at Hazel Park. The 13th Regiment, stationed at Scranton and vicinity, arrived almost immediately after, and was placed and encamped at Lattimer, about three miles north of Hazleton, that post being the scene of the fatal encounter of the Sheriff and his deputies with the miners, which had occurred the previous afternoon. The 12th Regiment, from Williamsport next arrived, and was established in camp on the southern edge of the town, on Donegal Hill. The 8th Regiment came next, followed by the 4th. These two regiments were established on a commanding elevation overlooking the mining communities of Yorktown, Audenried, Macadoo and Honey Brook, which, while distinctboroughs, border closely upon each other, and compose a population of more than 12,000 souls, chiefly miners. The position of this camp is about 2½ miles south of Hazleton, on the direct road leading from Hazleton to Audenried, and on the branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad between these two points. It was in these communities that the disturbances first arose, which led on to the fatal encounter at Lattimer, and the Commanding General therefore established these two regiments together, in their vicinity. Battery C and the Governor's Troop arrived at Hazleton about 3 p. m. The former was divided, a portion being sent to the camp of the two regiments near Audenried, and the other portion was parked in the town of Hazleton, upon the same site that the Governor's Troop was encamped, a few blocks from Gen. Gobin's headquarters. At noon Saturday the 1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, attached to the 1st Brigade and commanded by Capt. John C. Groome, was ordered to proceed to Hazleton for duty, and arrived there about 9 p. m. of that day.

All of the troops of the 3d Brigade except one company of infantry, which could not be reached by telegraph or telephone, arrived on the field at Hazleton, had been distributed and were actually in their camps and tents in and about Hazleton by 6 p. m. of Saturday. Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Gen. Gobin's headquarters had also been completed, and arrangements for supplying water directly into the camps were also completed a few hours later. The tentage was up in each regiment, it having been promptly received from the arsenal at Harrisburg, that belonging to each regiment being distinctly packed and shipped to it, so that no loss of time was involved in its distribution. Blue print sketch maps, on a scale of 1½ miles to the inch, showing the location of each camp, the town of Hazleton, and the surrounding communities, together with the rail and wagon road communications therewith, were also in the hands of regimental troop and battery commanders by the time they had arrived upon the ground selected for them in advance. It is believed that this mobilization and concentration exceeds in speed, accuracy and completeness that of any other which has happened in the history of the N. G. of this State, or that of any other in the Union. The percentage mobilized exceeded 90, and is unquestionably due to the thorough organization and discipline of the general officers and the field, staff and line. This discipline and organization have been rigidly upheld and improved under the present administration, through the earnest and indefatigable efforts and systematic methods and conformity to military procedure by the brilliant and able Adjutant General of the State, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. Gen. Stewart's especial policy in the two years and a half in which he has been the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has been to insist that the staffs of each organization, whether of the division, the brigades or of the regiments, shall be self-dependent and actually perform the duties of their respective offices. In the mobilizations for the annual camps, in matters of transportation thereto, and in the subsistence of the troops, the Assistant Adjutant Generals and Adjutants, Quartermaster and Commissary and Medical officers, Ordnance officers and Inspectors of Rifle Practice, are held strictly responsible that they perform their full duty. There are no fancy positions in this National Guard; important work is found for aides and the services of all staff officers are made practically useful. Another cause of the success of this remarkably rapid movement and encampment is due to the care with which Gen. Stewart has supervised and controlled the administration of the State Arsenal, for which he is responsible, and in which many important reforms, with regard to the assortment and packing of camp equipage for the troops, have been made, with the able assistance of the officials of the arsenal, particularly that of Lieut. Richardson.

On Sunday, the 12th, the funerals of four of the dead men were held, and on Monday eleven more. During these two days the troops remained in their camps, but on Tuesday, the 14th, practice marches of cavalry and infantry began to be taken around the surrounding country, the time being thus utilized for military instruction, with the added zest of working under nearly or quite warlike conditions. All the towns in the vicinity of camps have been quiet, except on a few rare occasions, in which virago women created trouble which the men feared to attempt. During the week Gen. Gobin transferred the 4th Regiment to Driftwood, 8 miles northeast from Hazleton. The cavalry squadron has made daily rides through the disaffected districts, where their presence has had a most gratifying effect. The week has been a quiet one on the surface, but on the night of Sept. 21-22, the Evans Colliery, 4 miles east of Hazleton, was burned by incendiaries. This cowardly act has undoubtedly postponed the departure of the brigade, and it may remain for some days yet.

The men have been allowed to visit Hazleton very freely, where they are very popular. Their behavior has

been very quiet and manly, and they are treated with the highest respect. The general military education of the officers and men of the 3d Pennsylvania Brigade is very high for the opportunities they have had, and the mobilization of the troops can be said to be very fine. Considering the broken nature of the anthracite region of Eastern Pennsylvania and the hour (1:30 a. m.) at which the troops were called out, the assembly is a record breaker.

Among the visitors during the week were Adjt. Gen. Thos. J. Stewart; Col. Ezra H. Ripple, State Comy. Gen.; Maj. Gen. Geo. R. Snowden and staff; Lieut. Col. Geo. H. North, A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. W. J. Elliott, Inspr.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Howell, C. M.; Maj. James A. G. Campbell and Maj. David Lewis, Aldes-de-Camp. Among the visitors from other States are Lieut. Wainwright, Paymr. 1st Brigade, Conn. National Guard, and Signal Sergeant W. E. W. MacKinlay, Illinois National Guard, who is assisting the Signal Corps of the 9th Infantry.

## NEW JERSEY

Col. Smith, of the 4th Regiment of Jersey City, announces that the regiment will parade in the armory for review by His Excellency, Governor John W. Griggs, and for presentation of trophies and badges, won in the matches at Sea Girt, on Monday, Oct. 11, 1897. The detail for Guard will be as follows: Officer of the day, Capt. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr.; officers of the Guard, 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 2d Lieut. William H. Wild. Battalion commanders are charged with the general supervision of company drills in their respective battalions. They will be assisted by Battalion Adjutants. Capt. Charles H. Springfield, Inspector Rifle Practice, is directed to visit each company of the regiment at least twice during the drill season, to instruct them in the principles of rifle practice. The following officers are appointed as a board for the examination of non-commissioned officers: Lieut. Col. J. Howard Bumsted, Jr., 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, Co. B. 1st Lieut. E. Garrison Randolph, Co. F. A handsome prize will be given by the Colonel to the company having the highest percentage of attendance at regimental, battalion and company drills and parades, company meetings and inspection during the drill season of 1897-98. To be competed for annually, and to be held by the winning company for four years.

## 12th NEW YORK.—COL. MC C. BUTT.

Col. Butt, 12th New York, has issued very plain and concise instructions governing the coming drill season including a routine to be followed by the Quartermaster's Department. The regular instruction of the regiment will begin Oct. 4. The Colonel directs among other things, that immediately after roll call, 1st Sergeants will be sent to their quarters to write up the morning report book, which must be left at the Adjutant's office immediately after each drill. No company meeting for the transaction of civil business shall be held on drill night. Captains may, at their discretion, once a month march their companies off the floor at 9 o'clock, for the collection of dues. Majors will inspect the drill of the companies belonging to their battalion and make at least once a week a report in writing to headquarters, stating the efficiency of the companies observed: First, in the school of the soldier; second, cleanliness of the lockers, particularly the bottom floors; third, the neatness and dressing of the lockers, particularly as regards the placing of equipments and uniforms in the manner required by the regimental regulation; fourth, the accuracy and neatness of the company books, and the number kept; fifth, the marking of the property; sixth, the cleanliness of the command. They will particularly enforce the rule that no tobacco, in any form, shall be used on the drill room floor. Battalion Adjutants will, on the first week of the new month, make and turn in an average of the attendance of companies at drills, calling the attention of headquarters to any irregularities noted in the keeping of the books by 1st Sergeants. Captains will give the greatest attention to the instruction of their men in rifle practice. Squads of not more than four men at a time should be sent from the drill room floor to the armory range every drill night, and thorough instruction given in the aiming and position drill and the mechanism of the piece, the least proficient men receiving the most attention. Every company must be drilled each drill night, for at least fifteen minutes, in the manual of arms. This should be done at open ranks, with the front rank faced about; and errors should be corrected so that every man can hear them and benefit by the instruction, whether proficient or not. Lieutenants must be given an opportunity to drill the companies each evening. Regimental squad drills will be resumed on Mondays and Thursdays, beginning October 11.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The members of Co. D, 13th New York, on Sept. 24, as a token of esteem presented their commandant, Capt. Sydney Grant, with a handsome pastel portrait of himself, in uniform. Among the officers of the regiment present during the presentation were Col. Watson, Lieut. Col. Luscomb, Maj. Cochran, and Russell, each of whom made a short address.

The 260th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company takes place on Monday, Oct. 4. The company will assemble at the armory on the above date at 7:30 a. m., and take the 9:15 train from the Boston and Albany station, for Syracuse. Here they will be met by the 41st Separate Company, N. Y. N. G., and escorted to the Yates house, where the company will be quartered until Tuesday at 11 a. m., when it will leave for Buffalo, at which place it is scheduled to arrive at 3 p. m. At Buffalo the company will be received with military honors and under escort will march to the Iroquois. Wednesday will be spent in sightseeing, many undoubtedly embracing the opportunity to visit Niagara Falls. The same evening at 8 o'clock, a banquet will be served at the hotel, at which many prominent citizens of Buffalo will be present as guests of the company. The company will leave Buffalo at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, and make a quick run direct to Boston.

2d Lieut. Powell, of Co. I, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, while on duty at Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 23, was examining the new style revolvers furnished to the officers and had returned his revolver to the belt which he carried in his hand. He stepped into his tent, and while doing so the revolver slipped from the holster, the trigger striking the floor, discharging the pistol. The bullet struck him on the right ankle bone, and glancing upward, was imbedded in the fleshy portion of his left leg, just above the knee. The wound, while painful, is not considered serious. He was removed to his home.

Battery C of Phoenixville, which has been on duty at Hazleton was ordered to return to its home station on Sept. 24, and the 12th and 13th Regiments left for home on Sept. 25.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle,

at Sea Girt, N. J., which closed Sept. 4, 1897, the winner of the Wimbledon Cup, and the winner of second place for the General Meaney prize, used the new King's semi-smokeless powder.

Maj. Wolfgang Goetz, M. D., ex-Surg. of the 11th Regt., N. G. N. Y., well known to many military men, who at present resides on St. Nicholas avenue, Washington Heights, has just returned from an extensive European tour, to his residence, 732 St. Nicholas av. Dr. Goetz has spent nearly three months in various capital cities throughout Europe, for the purpose of studying the latest improved physical and sanitary conditions of the larger cities throughout said countries, particularly the street cleaning and garbage question. Dr. Goetz has met with great success and had many pleasant interviews with the higher officials of the city governments; and has promised that he will furnish a full report of his trip, and among them will be valuable suggestions for the benefit of the public of Greater New York.

Adjt. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, purchased from the United States Government 1,000 pairs of shoes and shipped them to Hazleton for the use of the 3d Brigade. Gen. Weeks, Q. M. Gen. of the U. S. A., has given authority to the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia to sell to Gen. Stewart at regulation prices such articles of clothing and equipment as he may need for the troops now on duty. This arrangement, together with the stock at the arsenal, will enable the Adjutant General to care promptly and fully for all the needs of the troops. When the troops were ordered to Hazleton many of the men reported for duty with light shoes, wholly unfit for the hard marches over rough country. The furnishing of shoes is an indication that the guard will remain on duty for an indefinite period.

Co. I, 2d Regiment, of Northampton, Mass., according to advices from Woburn, has filed its claim as having established a new record in rifle shooting, making its figure 425. Members of the rifle team of Co. G, 5th Regiment, of Woburn, claim the distinction of making the new record, and name 444 as the figures it made Aug. 21. The highest team score made in the Eastern Middlesex Military Rifle League, says a dispatch, was first made by the Wakefield team, 432; again it led with 435. The Stoneham team then won first place with a score of 443, made July 3, on its own range. This was followed by Co. G of Woburn, with 444, made Aug. 21, at the Lexington range, in a match with Battery B, 1st Heavy Artillery. This last is claimed as the American record, made by a regular company of the militia. In the present league the team has yet to shoot return matches with Wakefield, in that town, and Malden, at home. This team furnished six men on the regimental team, in the State competition, Sept. 6, five of them winning prizes, three of these getting positions on the State team.

The South Dakota National Guard has adopted the Manual of Tent Pitching prepared by a board of officers of the Department of Texas, consisting of Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. George H. Paddock, 5th Cav.; Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., and Capt. Charles McClure, 18th Inf., with 1st Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf., as recorder.

The 1st Division of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York will hold an interesting regatta Saturday afternoon, Oct. 2, at Graves Bay, off the foot of 15th street.

The handsome "Flanagan Trophy" which was won by the 1st Battery in competition with field guns at the State Camp in July last, has been received at the armory, where it is greatly admired. Capt. Wendell announces a delicious Metzel soup and dinner at Washington Bridge Hotel, 182d street and Amsterdam avenue, on Oct. 5 and 6. Drills were resumed on Sept. 24.

Lieut. Abram M. Lichtenstein, of Co. H, 71st N. Y., who has been connected with that command since Oct., 1884, has resigned on account of business. Co. K has filled the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant by electing Mr. J. L. Downey, who is a graduate of Yale College, and who stood at the head of the military department there, and was recommended for a commission in the National Guard.

Lieut. C. F. Kross, of the 22d Regiment, New York, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in place of Burnton, resigned, and Battalion Q. M. Sgt. J. J. Dunn has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster. Co. B has appointed a committee to nominate a candidate for Captain.

Lieut. W. J. Underwood, of Co. H, 7th Regiment, New York, has accepted the nomination of Captain of Co. G, in place of Capt. Dewson, retired, after 25 years' service.

Co. B, 9th Regiment, New York, will hold an elaborate entertainment in the armory, Nov. 15, in which the 1st Battery, as well as Co. K, 13th Regiment, will participate. Co. A will hold an entertainment in the armory on Thanksgiving eve.

The Naval Brigade of Massachusetts will take part in the parade Oct. 21 at the one hundredth anniversary of the launching of the Constitution. This will be a voluntary tour of duty on the part of the brigade, as they have already performed the six days' duty required annually by law. The fact that the North Atlantic Squadron will join in the celebration insures interesting programme, the details of which have not yet been arranged.

Sgt. W. W. Griffith has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, 23d N. Y., and Corporal T. F. Springer has been elected 2d Lieutenant in the same company.

#### CONNECTICUT.

The annual State rifle match of the Connecticut National Guard was held at the State range at Niantic on the 28th ult. Teams of twelve men from each regiment and the Naval Battalion competed. Conditions: Rifle, Springfield, 6-pound trigger pull, 7 shots each at 200 and 500 yards. No sighting shots. The match was conducted by Maj. Wm. H. Holly, Brig. I. S. A. P., assisted by Col. Beach, Maj. Wade and Capt. Terrell, Brigade Staff. The weather was very bad, a bleak, choppy wind interfering with the shooting. The match was won by the 3d Regiment, with the following score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Stark	28	27	55
Lieut. Connor	28	21	49
Lieut. Morgan	26	26	52
Lieut. Prince	26	29	55
Lieut. Congdon	31	33	64
Sergt. Stark	30	25	55
Capt. Bransfield	25	29	54
Pvt. Sherwin	28	30	58
Capt. McIntyre	27	30	57
Pvt. Crowell	24	34	58
Sergt. Latham	20	24	53
Pvt. Malona	27	29	56
	329	337	666

The scores of the other teams were:

2d Regiment	320	307	627
1st Regiment	310	272	582
4th Regiment	284	247	531
Naval Battalion	272	215	487

The winning of the match by the 3d Regiment is a splendid reward for their faithful and persistent practice. Their score was 13 points higher than that of the winning team last year, despite the unfavorable conditions, and 16 points higher than their own score in 1896.

Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, a Doctor of Science of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and president of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, happened to be in Mexico all through the period of the French intervention, and was acquainted with many of the powerful persons of the time. She will give in the "Century," commencing with the November number, a series of pen-pictures of the movements of diplomacy and her reminiscences of the prominent figures of the military and court circles, including the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Carlotta.



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## BATTERY COMPETITIONS.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., having been appointed to conduct the battery competitions of the 3d Artillery, the following directions are issued for its guidance: The competitions will commence at Fort Canby, Wash., prior to which the Board will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for his instructions relative to the battery stationed at that post, and for his order directing Lieut. Millar to accompany the Board on its return to this Department. Capt. Pratt and Lieut. Rumbough will proceed without delay from their respective posts in the Department of California to Fort Canby, Wash., for duty on the board. After completing its duties at Fort Canby, the Board will repair, as soon as practicable, to the harbor of San Francisco, reporting to the Commanding Officer, 3d Artillery, for his instructions, and upon completion of its duties at the several artillery posts therein, it will stand dissolved, and the officers composing it will join their respective stations for duty without delay. (S. O. 96, D. C., Sept. 23.)

## A NEW DRINK FOR CYCLISTS.

A boon for thirsty cyclists has been discovered in the shape of a new drink called "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade, being the juice of fresh lemons in a highly concentrated form, which is easily prepared into a thick syrup, a pint of which is sufficient to make sixteen glasses of "Eiffel Tower" Lemonade. The thirsty wheeler that carries a flask of this syrup and a pocket drinking cup, can stop at each wayside spring and refresh himself with a glass of delicious lemonade, at a cost of less than a cent a glass.

Messrs. Luckey & Sammis, 206-208 Broadway, New York City, have issued a very handsome fashion plate of the styles for the fall and winter of 1897-98. It is a reproduction from the latest and most reliable authority on gentlemen's dress.

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## GEN. SHERMAN JOKES ADM. FARRAGUT.

Speaking of Adm. Farragut one evening, Gen. Sherman said the best thing happened to the Admiral in New Orleans:

You see, Eli, said the General, a week after Farragut had taken the city he went on shore, where he met one of the sailors of the fleet who had been drinking too much. The sailor, being intoxicated, failed to salute the Admiral.

"See here!" said the Admiral, who was very strict in regard to discipline, "do you belong to the United States Navy?"

"Well (hic) I don't know whether I do or (hic) not!"

"You don't, sir; well, what ship do you belong to?"

"I don't (hic) know that, either."

"Well, sir, do you know me?"

"No (hic), sir."

"Well, sir, I am Admiral Farragut, commander of the United States Navy."

"Well, Adm'r (hic) I know one thing (hic). You've got a good (hic) job!"—Perkins's Twenty years of Wit.

A race around Cape Horn from New York to San Francisco between clipper ships was decided on Sept. 21 by the arrival of the ship Cyrus Wakefield at San Francisco from New York. The Wakefield's competitor was the A. G. Ropes, which won by nine days. Captain Henry F. Wakefield and Captain Rovers, of the Ropes, made a wager when they were about to start, and the money has now been paid over. Both ships are American. The winner's time was 122 days.

The Kansas City "Times" says: "In selecting Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf., to command the troops to be sent to Alaska the Department has made a wise choice. Col. Randall is an officer of splendid military reputation and possessed of a sound judgment, which will stand him well in hand in connection with the trying and difficult duties he will be called upon to perform as the military commandant in Alaska. Col. Randall has also the reputation of being a good mixer, to use a political phrase. The Department is to be congratulated on this detail."

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**DAVIS.**—On Aug. 31, 1897, at Baltimore, Md., to the wife of Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th Inf., a son.

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**STOCKER.**—On Sept. 20, 1897, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, U. S. N., a son.

**MARRIED.**

**ADDOMS-MATILE.**—At Cleveland, O., Sept. 23, 1897, by the Very Rev. Charles D. Williams, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Anna Grace, daughter of Capt. Leon Albert Matile, 14th U. S. Inf., and Arnold Hallett Admonds, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BISHOP-DEARDOFF.**—At Goshen, Ind., Sept. 28, 1897, Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 19th U. S. Inf., to Miss Agnes Dearoff.

**CROFTON-LE BARBIER.**—At Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1897, Lieut. William Moore Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Emilie Claire Le Barbier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Le Barbier.

**STURTEVANT-RITZIUS.**—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Sept. 15, 1897, Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th U. S. Inf., to Miss Virginia Amelia Ritzius, daughter of Capt. H. P. Ritzius, 25th Inf.

**DIED.**

**HALL.**—At her residence, Ionia, Mich., on Sept. 21,

1897, Mrs. M. A. Hall, widow of the late Frederick Hall, and mother of the wife of Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cav.

**LOVELL.**—At New Orleans, La., Sept. 22, 1897, Dr. Joseph Lovell, brother of P. A. Paymr. J. Q. Lovell, U. S. N.

**ROBESON.**—At Trenton, N. J., Sept. 27, 1897, Hon. George M. Robeson, former Secretary of the Navy.

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## INGOT CAST FOR THE 16-INCH GUN.

We give here a copy of a photograph showing the ingot which was recently cast by the Bethlehem Iron Company for the purpose of forging a tube for a 16-inch gun for the United States Army. This ingot weighed 222,300 pounds. Besides being the largest ingot of its kind ever cast in this country, it is to be used in making the first 16-inch gun which our government has ordered. The photograph shows the ingot as it hangs suspended, just after it had been raised from the pit. It required the effort of two cranes to lift this large mass of steel.

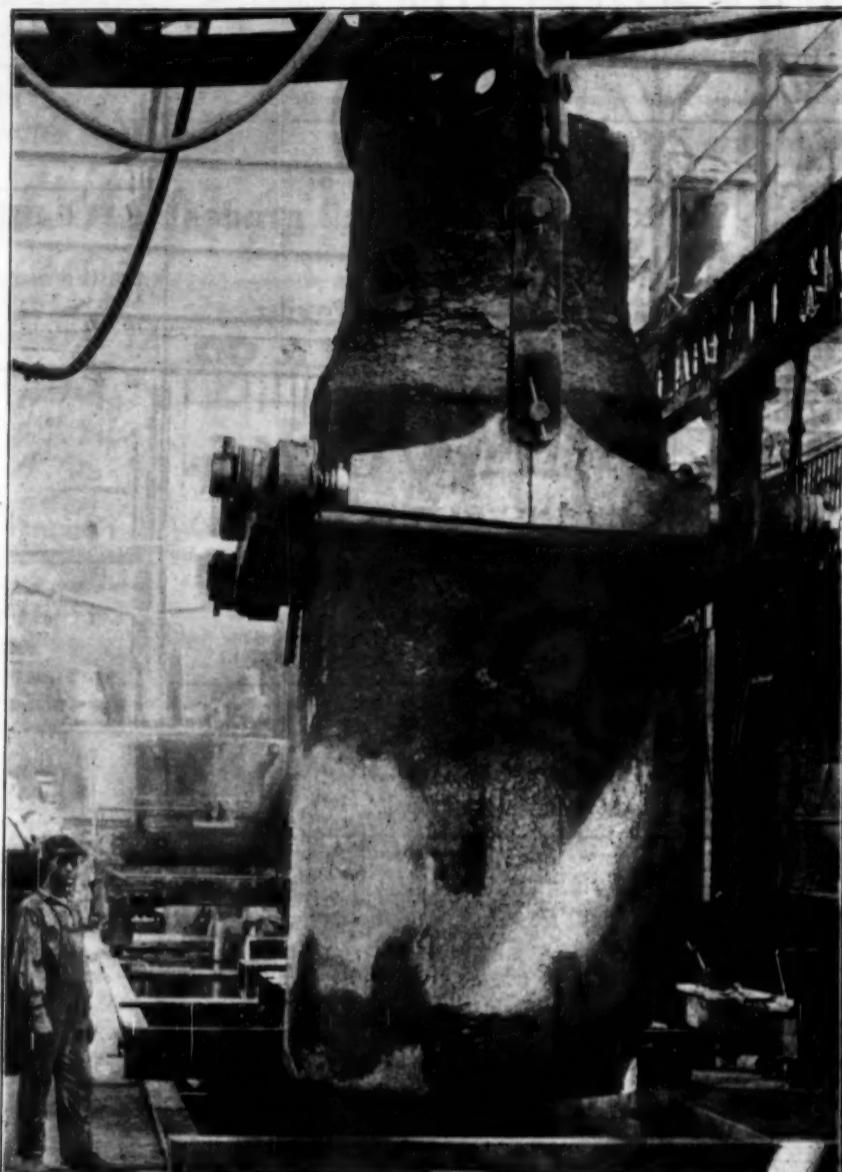
In an article on "Steel for Marine Engine Forgings and Shafting," appearing in "Cassier's Magazine," R. W. Davenport, M. E., says: "Prior to 1865, cast steel was manufactured exclusively by the crucible process, and the production of large ingots, required for heavy forgings, by this process, presented difficulties which few cared to meet, while the cost of such forgings was necessarily so high as to limit their general use in machine structures. Krupp, of Essen, was the leader in producing large masses of crucible steel, and in the London exhibition of 1851 he showed an ingot of this material, weighing about 5,000 pounds, which attracted much attention. In 1873 the same firm exhibited at Vienna a similar ingot, weighing 115,000 pounds."

"In the development of the manufacture of heavy steel forgings, many difficulties inherent in existing physical conditions had to be met and overcome by experience and study. Steel, as cast into a large ingot, may be perfectly homogeneous in its fluid condition at a high temperature, but during cooling and solidification, various defects may originate in the ingot and have to be guarded against in the further steps of manufacture.

"In no department of manufacture has the system of thorough testing and the high standard of quality, maintained by the government officials, been more beneficial and instructive to the manufacturer than in the production of heavy steel forgings for ordnance and marine purposes, and much experience and knowledge has been acquired, not only in overcoming inherent difficulties of manufacture, but of the physical qualities actually possessed by large masses of steel under varying conditions. It is natural that this knowledge should have been called upon to improve the quality of steel."

The inherent difficulties in the manufacture of forgings become greater with an increase in the hardness of the steel, and the success the Bethlehem Company has had in overcoming them is testimony to completeness of their process and the liberality of spirit they have shown in the conduct of their great establishment.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army was recently requested to render an opinion on the question whether the War Department has the right to publish orders, regulations or the like, approved by the Department, which have been copyrighted by individuals or publishing houses. The case in point is the contemplated publishing by the Department of the new revision of the small arms firing regulations (Blunts) which have been published under the copyright of Charles Scribner's Sons. Judge Advocate General Leiber has rendered his opinion in the matter subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Gen. Leiber holds that publications of the character under consideration are public property and can be copyrighted by no one, or rather that copyrights issued on such works are of no effect. They may be published by the Government and by any other publisher. The reasons for the opinion are that such publications are of the nature of public laws and that they are prepared and adopted by officers of the services in the ordinary performance of their duties and are therefore the property of the Government.



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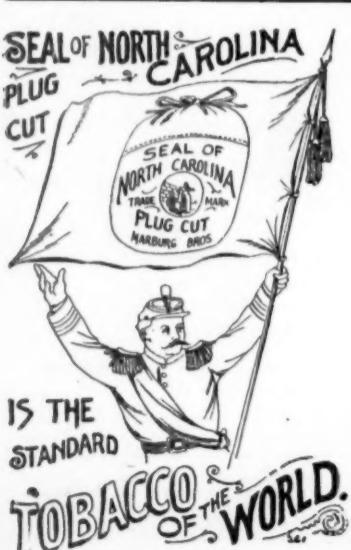
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